

WHERE ARE
THE JOBS?

—Editorial, Page 6

Daily Worker

PEOPLES CHAMPION OF LIBERTY, PROGRESS, PEACE AND PROSPERITY

Weather

Local—Cloudy. Rather cold.
Eastern New York State—Cloudi-
ness, followed by snow flurries.
Somewhat colder in central and
north portions.

Vol. XVII, No. 277

NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1940

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at
New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

(8 Pages) Price 3 Cents

GO FORWARD, HOLD GAINS, LEWIS TELLS LABOR

People Forced Peace Issue Into Election, Earl Browder Shows

Returns Show Rising Mistrust of Old Parties
Communist Leader Declares; Demand for
Labor Party Marked Campaign's Close

By George Morris

In the campaign just finished, the American people forced the peace issue into the elections "despite and over the head of the rigged-up election combination," declared Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, at a meeting of the Party's National Committee at Manhattan Oddfellows Hall yesterday.

The people's pressure to keep America out of the war, applied with greatest force during the last 10 days of the election, marked "a turn of the campaign" and was the "outstanding feature, the surprise, of a campaign which in its beginning had appeared on the surface to be cut-and-dried," Browder said.

Browder delivered his analysis of the election before an enlarged meeting of the National Committee, attended by delegates and guests, here for the special convention of the Party.

His report was followed by an all-day discussion, with speeches of Communist leaders from many parts of the country confirming

Greeks Push Into Albania, Athens Says

Declare Last of Troops Driven Out, Main Base in Flames

ATHENS, Greece, Nov. 17 (UP).—Greek troops have driven the last of the Italian forces from Greek soil and are advancing on Albanian territory in a furious drive, authoritative reports from the front claimed tonight.

It was learned that Jugoslav authorities had interned a number of Italian armored cars which entered the country near Kalochehr to avoid capture by Greeks mopping up the Koriza region. These may be part of the Italian division described as "destroyed" by Greek artillery and aircraft. The division had 150 tanks.

Italian forces were said to have abandoned their Koriza base, leaving half the town in flames, under terrific Greek artillery fire—much of it from captured Italian guns turned against their former owners. The Greeks captured 12 more Italian field guns near Koriza and four heavy guns in the central sector.

In this sector the Greeks said they captured more than 700 prisoners, including many officers, many light field guns and mortars and much war material.

Marine Unions Menaced, CIO Leaders Told

(Special to the Daily Worker)
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 17.—William L. Standard, attorney for the CIO Maritime Committee, today warned marine labor leaders that present plans of the United States Maritime Commission and the shipowners call for complete destruction of the maritime unions under cover of the "defense program."

Only the most effective and firmest unity, on an industrial basis, of the unions at present in the shipping industry, licensed and unlicensed, in-shore and off-shore, can prevent the carrying out of this plan, he declared in a report distributed to members of the committee for discussion at its meeting tomorrow night.

He cited the experience of the Marine Unions at the close of the first World War when the United States Shipping Board and the operators were successful in completely smashing them within a few short months because the industry was dominated by craft or organized unions rather than industrial.

"This time," Standard said, "they are not waiting until the war is over. They are beginning right now. They are using the defense program as a weapon for trying to split the marine unions and make them an easy prey to destruction."

The crusade of destruction by the Commission and the operators, Standard continued, is designed to put conditions back where they were at the depth of the depression before the days of the CIO, and to weaken labor's opposition to our entrance into the present European war.

'More Bodies Than I Could Count' --- Eyewitness Bares Horror in England

Despite the efforts of the British censor and the American press to present the war as a mainly mechanical clash without much loss of life, we can get a glimpse of the horrors now stalking Europe in certain paragraphs which sneak past the censor.—Editor.

at all of them."—Don Campbell, United Press, Nov. 17, from Coventry, England.

(The Communist Party of England has been agitating for the Government

to build Haldane Shelters as being much safer than the present brick type which become just such horrible coffins for air-raid victims as is described above.)

"At least two families were wiped out. Samuel Levene, his wife and their two children were killed. A schoolboy son, Jack, who had been evacuated to a seaside town, returned home only Saturday to spend the week-end.

British Workers Ready to Strike at Ship, Air Plants

By Philip Bolsover
(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

LONDON, Nov. 17.—British aircraft and shipbuilding workers, facing a flat rejection of demands for wage increases to meet the zooming rise in living costs which are resulting from war profiteering, have been called upon by their shop union leaders to prepare for strike action if the demands are not met.

The London Stock Exchange has been rising steadily as the corporations which own the "defense industries" have been accumulating enormous profits while the common people of England are living through the war's hell in indescribable misery.

Following the example of the machine shop employees, the shipbuilding owners have flatly rejected a demand by the Confederation of Shipbuilding and machinists' unions for a shilling per week wage increase.

Anticipating this step, five Works Committees and two Shop Stewards Committees of the important Clydeside yards have issued a call to all Clyde workers to take action against this employers' move by creating strong unity in the shipyards by closer ties of the shop stewards' committees.

The appeal says: "If we are strongly organized and

(Continued on Page 2)

2 Hurt in New Chemical Plant Blast

Accident Seen as Cause, Damage Estimated at \$250,000

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 17 (UP).—A violent explosion injured two workers and caused an estimated \$250,000 damage today at a plant unit of the American Cyanamid and Chemical Corp. in suburban Bridgeville.

A conversion building of the plant, which manufactures lacquers and paints, was wrecked. [The workers in the plant on a seven-day schedule and conditions of labor are extremely tense, it was learned.]

Federal, state and city authorities are investigating another blast which occurred last week at the company's Burton explosive division in Edinburg, Pa., where three lives were lost.

The Bridgeville plant had no war orders on hand and authorities believed the explosion resulted from an accident. The injured were John Pinto and Calvin Herron. About 25 men were working in the building.

Murder of Two Puzzles N. J. Police

Young Couple Found in Parked Car Shot to Death

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 17 (UP).—The only tangible clue to the double murder of a married woman and a young man, found shot to death yesterday in the back of an automobile, was a scrap of cloth which police studied today as they questioned scores of persons.

Dante Morconi, 35, husband of the dead woman, was permitted to return to his home after questioning. His wife, Carolina, 24, and Ludovic Kovacs, 25, WPA clerk, were killed by two blasts of a shotgun fired into the car as it was parked in an isolated section of Hamilton township.

Morconi said he knew Kovacs merely as a neighbor who lived in the same block. His wife, he said, left her home at about 6:30 o'clock last night with their daughter, Anna, 7, and said she was going to town to buy shoes.

Hamburg in Flames, Says London Report

RAF Fliers Say They Bombed German City 'Happily'

LONDON, Nov. 17 (UP).—"Great billowing red flames" were reported to be surging over targets in Hamburg, Germany's second city and major part and industrial center on which the Royal Air Force concentrated some of its longest and most intense attacks last night.

The first of the British planes arrived over Hamburg just after midnight. The last was there until 6 A. M. Relay after relay battered the military objectives there with scarcely an interruption.

Tons of bombs were reported dropped on targets including several railway yards, oil refineries, the Altona electricity works and industrial objectives in the Billwarder and Moorfleth districts. One whole force of aircraft was said to have concentrated on the Blohm and Voss shipyards, one of the most important in Germany.

One pilot gave the following account of the attack on the Blohm

(Continued on Page 2)

We Must Have Jobs, Negro Group States

Dr. Yergan Charges Democracy Is Denied Here

The Negro people must receive the opportunity to work and live useful lives, Dr. Max Yergan, national president of the National Negro Congress, told five hundred persons assembled at the state-wide conference of the Congress for Jobs, Housing and Equal Rights at Park Palace, yesterday.

Delegates from fifty trade union, civic, political, religious, cultural, youth and fraternal organizations and guests heard the spokesman of the Negro people declare on the last day of the conference that until racial discrimination in the economic, political and social spheres were completely eliminated, this country had little right to call itself a democracy.

BITTER DENIAL
"The lack of jobs, the bad housing, the stunted cultural and recreational facilities, the disfranchisement of the Negro people are a bitter denial of democracy. Our people have been caused untold suffering by a vicious system of discrimination must be abolished. The National Negro Congress stands for a program of fullest equality for Negroes."

Outlining the policies of the congress, Dr. Yergan declared that the congress would fight to keep America out of war in order to preserve and extend the rights of the people. He condemned the system of Jim-Crow, recently okayed by the President for the army, navy and air forces.

"The Negro people will always oppose Jim - Crow wherever it exists," he stated and called upon organized Negroes and whites to protest this vicious policy.

He outlined a campaign for a struggle for jobs for Negroes in the utilities, the city, state and federal services and in the defense industries. "New jobs must be made available and other jobs opened up," the Negro leader stated.

In discussing the imperialist war, Dr. Yergan declared that the colored people can take no sides in a war between imperialists and fascists. Both groups were guilty of criminal expression of minority peoples.

Congressman Vito Marcantonio unable to attend the meeting sent greetings to the conference stating that he stood behind the program

(Continued on Page 2)

Make Wages Meet Living Costs, He Demands in Report

Assails Roosevelt Administration for 'War Economy' Which Threatens Involvement in War; Hits Attacks on Labor Legislation

By ALAN MAX
(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

ATLANTIC CITY, Nov. 17.—John L. Lewis, president of the CIO, today issued a clarion warning on the dangers confronting the security of the American people and the peace of the nation, and at the same time expressed firm confidence in the ability of labor to rally around a program to meet these problems.

Lewis' message came in the form of his report to the officers and delegates of the Third Constitutional Convention of the CIO which opens here tomorrow morning at the Hotel Chelsea.

Surveying in detail the work of the CIO during the past year, Lewis laid special stress on the problems of organization, the meaning of a war economy, the security of the people and the threats to civil rights.

The very first words of the 74-page printed report, sounded the solemn warning that "this convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations is held in a period of severe testing for all American institutions."

"We meet under the shadow of a world crisis," Lewis continued, which threatens to engulf our own country. All around us we see war and imperialism in their most hideous aspects. We are confronted with the necessity of defending our country against these dangers, of preserving our liberties against assaults from without or within, and of proving to the world and to the American people the virtue and validity of our institutions."

Declaring that the CIO had maintained and expanded its strength because it knew how to promote the interests "not only of labor but of the whole American people," Lewis warned that "while we may congratulate ourselves, however, on the substantial progress outlined in this report and in the records of our affiliated organizations, we must be constantly mindful of the serious dangers which confront labor and our country on all sides."

WANTS DEFENSE FOR PEOPLE
"National defense, on which our position has been stated clearly, patriotically and without equivocation, includes not only the defense of our shores from invaders but also the defense of our living standards and our liberties from the attacks of reactionary interests which would take advantage of their own selfish purposes of the country's emergency."

Pointing out that during the past year the economy of the country had been shifted to a war economy, the president of the CIO stressed the danger in this move.

"A war economy is an unhealthy economy," he declared, "tending politically to promote foreign adventures in order that its momentum may be maintained, and carrying in it the seeds of economic collapse when the war period comes to an end."

From this, Lewis drew the conclusion that the CIO must push "more vigorously than ever" for the adoption of its "program for a more lasting solution of unemployment, insecurity and the other economic ills that beset us."

"This program," he went on, "calls for a progressive raising of real wages and purchasing power, for absorption of all the unemployed through reduced working hours and expanded production, and for legislation to insure security and opportunity for young and old people, the unemployed and all the needy who are not otherwise provided for."

THE KEY
The key to bringing about these results, the CIO chairman declared, "is union organization." The most "basic service which the CIO has rendered to the country," he continued, "has been the organization of previously unorganized millions of workers in modern industrial unions. For it must not be forgotten that such legislative and political advances as have been made were won chiefly through the efforts of the working people."

Lewis concluded this general introduction to his report by stressing the importance of increasing

(Continued on Page 3)

Due to the fact that Louis Budenz had to leave for New Orleans to report the A.F.L. Convention, his column was unable to appear as scheduled. It will be resumed Wednesday.

(Continued on Page 3)

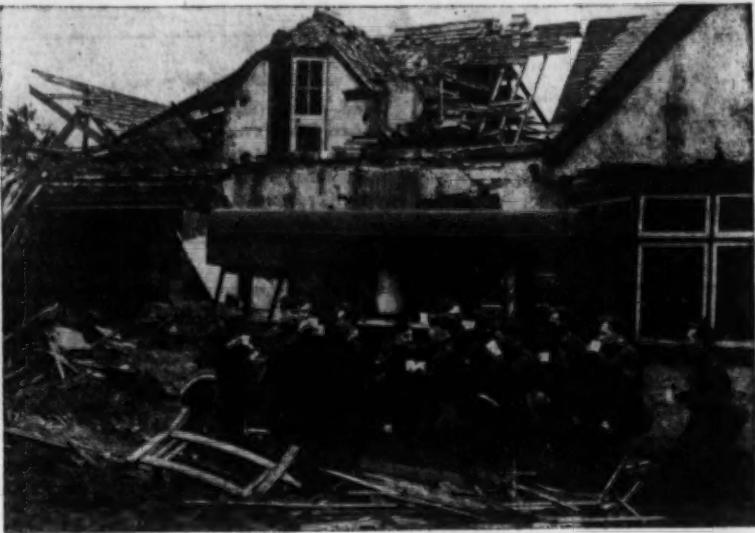
Army Gets First Draftees Tomorrow

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Two months and two days after President Roosevelt signed the peace time draft bill—tomorrow, to be exact—the Army gets its first batch of draftees.

War Department officials said the first, which will be a small fraction of the 800,000 men to be called by June 30 for a year's military training—will be inducted at Chicago and at scattered points on the Pacific Coast. Other army areas will begin receiving men on Tuesday.



At Negro Congress Parley: Leaders of the unemployed movement in this state shown health for the Negro people. Left to right, George Nelson, Upper West Side Local Workers' Alliance; Ernest Frank, Local 96, Workers Alliance; Jerry Ellison, Local 34, and George Gors, also of Local 96.



Rescue Squad After Bomb Attack: After digging out of the ruins in the background the bodies of the killed and rescuing the wounded members of the British Field Ambulance Corps rest for a few moments before proceeding to the next wrecked home. They are having tea supplied by a mobile canteen.

CIO Reports Headway in Overcoming State Rifts

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 17.—Agreement on a method of settling disputes in state CIO bodies was reached today.

The agreement was reached in the case of the Washington State Industrial Council, while progress was indicated in the New York situation.

At a press conference late this afternoon, Philip Murray, chairman of a sub-committee of the CIO Executive Board which had been holding hearings on the two disputes for three days, announced the developments to date. Murray was introduced at the press conference by President John L. Lewis.

Sidney Hillman held another press conference this afternoon at which he indicated that he would be a candidate for any CIO position and stated that no bolt was intended by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

A COINCIDENCE

Hillman has been following a procedure which is considered quite unusual for a vice president of an organization. He has not attended any of the sessions of the CIO executive board but has kept himself in town headquarters in the nearby Ritz Hotel. There he holds his own press conference—generally on the subject of "national defense." By some coincidence, whenever there is a Lewis press conference Hillman falls on his face.

Hillman announced that he was leaving Atlantic City tonight on the eve of the convention on "defense" business and would be away for at least several days. He would not commit himself on the possibility of a return here during the closing days of the convention.

The State of Washington dispute grew out of the attempt of CIO Representative Adolph Germer and two regional directors to interfere with the recent State Convention over the protests of the affiliated unions and the rank and file, and take over control of the State organization. The substance of the dispute and approved today by the CIO executive board, follows:

A special state convention is to be called at an early date to be presided over by an impartial chairman appointed by Lewis. This chairman is to appoint an impartial credentials committee of three to pass on all questions of representation.

Youth Congress Consults Army on Draftees' Health

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 17.—The National Assembly of the American Youth Congress, composed of one representative of each of the cooperating organizations, met this weekend in Washington to plan a national legislative institute to be held in Washington, Feb. 8 and 9.

A call will be issued to young people throughout the country to come to Washington to lobby for the passage of the American Youth Act and to discuss national defense as it affects the young people.

At a similar meeting last year, 5,000 young people came to Washington for a national citizenship institute at which President Roosevelt, John L. Lewis and Mrs. Roosevelt were among the speakers. The assembly meeting did not decide upon the speakers to be invited this year, leaving that decision to the executive body of the Congress.

Meeting at the Phyllis Wheatley YWCA, the youth representatives laid plans for a national campaign by all local and national organizations and local youth councils to protect the living conditions of the conscripts and to see that adequate health and housing facilities are provided for the draftees.

Elliot Jaques, of the American Medical Students Association, led the discussion on health and urged that civilian health needs be remembered as well as health conditions in the camps, and that the United States Public Health Service rather than the army be em-

powered to set the health standards in the training camps.

Reporting on the reply to a letter sent to Draft Director Dykstra opposing the army order issued to all army posts to prevent unauthorized expressions of opinion "and to influence" soldiers to write "only favorable impressions" in their letters, Mr. Cadden quoted the reply of Dykstra: Dykstra, defending this action, according to Cadden, replied with the absurd explanation that the commanding officer always attempted "to get his men to write home on Mother's Day" and "because of the desirability of having the men keep in touch with their families, their attention is called to the desirability of writing early and often and even going so far as to suggest that it is hoped things are good enough so that a favorable impression can be created among the families."

The group wired greetings to the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the Farmers Union, now holding their annual convention, assuring them that the Youth Congress will support the labor and farm movements in their efforts to safeguard and extend labor and farm gains.

Joseph Cadden, executive secretary of the Youth Congress reported that the congress had succeeded in winning from the office of Education a number of concessions with regard to the vocational training program. A Youth Congress committee has been conferring with Dr. Studebaker, Commissioner of Education, about discrimination against Negroes in the vocational training program.

Dr. Studebaker has agreed, Mr. Cadden said, to send a memorandum to all state supervisors pointing out that the appropriation bill for the office of education specifically provides that there be no racial discrimination and urging supervisors to keep this in mind in selecting people for the training program.

Upon the suggestion of the Youth Congress, Dr. Studebaker has also agreed to urge the training school to establish courses or forums on the labor, social security and workmen's compensation laws of the country. The office of education will provide outlines for such courses.

In the past two weeks delegations of the American Youth Congress have conferred with selective service director Dykstra, Defense Commissioner Sidney Hillman, Dr. Floyd Reeves, Brigadier General Hershey, Aubrey Williams and other officials connected with the defense program and the administration of the conscription and youth training programs.

About 100 people attended the meeting of the National Assembly, coming from points as far away as Chicago and Milwaukee and from many parts of the South.

Jack McMichael, a student at Union Theological Seminary and chairman of the American Youth Congress presided at the sessions.

'FREE NEHRU!' ENGLISH LABOR SAYS AS INDIA UNREST GROWS

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

LONDON, Nov. 17.—News of the harsh four-year jail sentence which has just been imposed on the Indian leader Jawaharlal Nehru has aroused indignation here and has already given rise to a strong movement demanding that the Government release him.

In this movement are 32 members of the London County Council, many trade unions and workers groups, the National Campaign Committee of the People's Convention, the National Council of Civil Liberties and the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

Nehru was sentenced to hard labor in prison when he attempted to defy the Government's ban on all political meetings. The British police in India have clamped down an iron-clad system of suppression against the people's movement in India against British imperialist rule. Any



JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

popular expression demanding some measure of the national independence for which Britain is supposed to be fighting is instantly gagged by the Government police in India.

The working people of London are just beginning to hear of these repressions by the British police against the people of India, and they have protested to the Government.

A very heavy censor surrounding India, exercised by the British authorities with relentless severity, keeps a good deal of the news of mass misery and unrest in India away from the rest of the world. The barest reports only are permitted to leave the country. British authorities feel that if the world heard of the real state of affairs in India it would make a mockery of Britain's claim to defending national independence and democracy.

At the present time, most of the wealth of India is drained off by banking and financial interests in London which collect fully two-thirds of India's total income.

British Workers Set to Strike at Ship, Air Plants

(Continued from Page 1)

resolute in the workshops, if we have a hundred per cent unionism, we can defeat the rich men's conspiracy against our living standards."

The appeal followed a conference of shop stewards from eleven key aircraft factories in West England in which a decision was adopted to instruct the executive of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions and the National Amalgamated Engineering Union when they meet this month to consider among other measures, "withdrawal of labor" to enforce machinists' demands for a threepence hourly base rate increase, or—the Confederation, as distinct from the A.E.U., claim ten shillings per week in a flat bonus increase.

After the breakdown of negotiations, a delegation called upon Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of Exchequer, the unions involved presenting for an amendment to the settlement reached last May under which compensation to meet

the rising living costs was confined only to civil servants earnings less than five pounds per week.

The deputation pressed for an arrangement by which wage rates will be adjusted to meet prices. However, the unions claim were rejected, and the fight goes forward.

301,270 Aliens Register Here

Postmaster Albert Goldman announced yesterday that alien registration in New York City has reached a total of 301,270.

Goldman said that all public schools and outlying places which have been used as registration places will close on Dec. 14 but that the alien registration unit at the General Post Office, Eighth Ave. and 33rd St., will remain open until Dec. 26, the final deadline for registering.

Hamburg in Flames, Says London Report

(Continued from Page 1)

and Voss shipyards in Hamburg:

"We spent a good hour over the target, quite happily. The docks were so clearly outlined that we took our time and made two runs before we dropped our bombs, which caused many fires and explosions."

"We were one of the early crews over the target, so we circled around a while to see what the others were doing and what we had done. It was evident that Hamburg had been given a good crack. We could see fires everywhere, and also some very big explosions."

The Air Ministry said successful attacks were made on shipping during the night. British planes bombed three supply ships of about 5,000 tons each at the mouth of the Elbe, it said, and "an observer saw two bombs burst close to the starboard and port sides of the leading ship."

The Election in Chicago and What It Means to the Negro People of U. S.

By William L. Patterson

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—Few Congressional campaigns caught and held the eyes of so wide an audience throughout the country as did the three-cornered fight for Congress which took place in the First Congressional District of Illinois.

Arthur W. Mitchell, the incumbent, was returned to office. The Negro spokesman of the Democratic Party polled a little more than 33,000 votes. This gave him a plurality over William E. King, the Republican candidate, of about 4,000. William L. Patterson, the Communist Party representative, was given only 500 votes.

This occasioned great surprise in Chicago. A much larger vote was expected. The campaign waged by the Communist Party was commended very favorably by thousands. It was discussed widely and very sympathetically not only within the election district, but as well, nationally. Letters were written and published by the Chicago Defender calling upon the people of the First Congressional District to recognize their responsibility particularly to Negro America to re-elect Mitchell and to defeat King.

What happened in the First District of Illinois on the 5th of November? Several things. The answers are of importance to the progressive forces generally and of vital concern to those who live in that district.

Obviously, hundreds of votes were stolen. In one precinct, the Communist watcher was threatened with violence and left the polling place while the tally was being made. Hundreds more ballots were lost. The slightest error made by those who sought to split the ticket was made an excuse for invalidating the ballot. But neither of these facts, nor both, offers a full and complete answer to the questions.

The First Congressional District of Illinois is the weakest link of the rulers of America on the legislative front. The voters did not understand this yet. The reasons are not deeply hidden: (1) It is the only district which today returns one of the 15,000,000 of Negro citizens to Congress. This fact emphasizes the limitations of our democracy and clearly reveals the two major parties as hypocritical in their pose as defenders of democracy.

democracy. (2) The First District offers the best possibilities for sending to Congress a man who will speak for the Southern Negro against the Poll Tax system, peonage, share-cropping and lynching which operate against poor white as well as against Negro. (3) The Negroes who have represented this District for the past ten years have been Republican and Democratic Party hacks who have slavishly carried forward their parties' policies on the Negro question. The betrayal of the Negro people has been thereby further exposed. It is now clear that the two major parties have both deserted the Negro people and work together to see that Negroes are denied a true spokesman in Congress and that American democracy is not extended so as to embrace them.

SIGNIFICANT NATIONALLY

These facts are recognized in the Chicago Congressional district, but not sufficiently; they are recognized by Negroes nationally, but not sufficiently. The political significance of all this is not fully appreciated. The steps that must be taken to get the Negro people to organizationally break past party affiliations and this to change the whole situation are not thoroughly worked out. But attention has been focused upon this question.

In the parliamentary fight for the development and extension of democracy in our country, the First Congressional District of Illinois must become a point of national concentration. The defeat of Negro Congressional spokesmen of ruling class America will have tremendous significance in the mobilization of Negro America for a relentless, persistent, systematic and organized fight against every form of segregation and terror, legal and extra-legal on a national scale.

A victory for the candidate of the Communist Party, a Party which is fundamentally and avowedly the enemy of the Jim-crow, un-American and subversive tactics of the Republican and Democratic Parties will go a great way toward fully exposing the ways and means by which the mass of white Americans are consciously pitted against black. It will be a great forward step in the growth of unity in struggle of Negro and white.

Such a victory will not only be the means of forcing concessions from the two major parties who

will resort to every device to retain their hold upon the Negro voter, but it will tend to hasten the acceptance of the idea of the need for a third party.

It is clear then that a grave responsibility rests upon the voters of the Chicago District to send the candidate of the only Party truly fighting for democracy to Congress. Chicago has this responsibility and can be made to do something about it. In turn the progressive forces in general and the Negro people in particular have the responsibility of rousing this Illinois legislative District to understand the importance of this task and the possibilities of solving it.

But above all there is the responsibility of the Party particularly in the First Congressional District to learn the lessons of the recent campaign and to take the necessary steps to achieve a parliamentary victory for the people in 1942.

The hatred for Arthur W. Mitchell, the incumbent, was universal. Mitchell has openly repudiated his own people and claimed the "honor" of representing LaSalle Street, the banking center of the Middle West. His deeds have been consistent with his words. President Roosevelt has no more docile tool than Arthur W. Mitchell, Negro, from Illinois.

William E. King, the Republican candidate, is the counter-part of Mitchell. He has been for ten years a State Senator and the first bit of legislation beneficial to his people or to the poor generally has yet to be passed or presented. King is a full-fledged machine politician. Mr. King is as despised locally as Mitchell is nationally.

There were therefore valid reasons for concluding that the Communist candidate had some chance to run well in the recent campaign. To these objectively favorable circumstances should be added the facts that almost 4,000 potential voters signed petitions to place the name of the Communist candidate on the ballot; scores of homes in the District were opened to William L. Patterson for meetings; about two thousand voters pledged in writing to vote for Patterson; more than 25,000 residents of the district personally received material dealing concretely with the issues

(Continued on Page 6)



Women Workers in Germany: While their husbands and sons face death over England, these German women are forced to work in the war industries in an effort to earn some money to keep their families together. At the same time, the Nazi munitions firms are raking in huge profits as their stocks soar on the Berlin exchange.

People Forced Peace Issue Into Election, Earl Browder Shows

Returns Show Rising Mistrust of Old Parties
Communist Leader Declares; Demand for Labor Party Marked Campaign's Close

(Continued from Page 1)

vote for minority parties showed a decline, "allegiance to the two old parties among the masses has never been so weak as it is now."

Noting that prestige gained in earlier stages of the New Deal, the appeal to anti-war sentiment and opposition to the draft, exploited by candidates, had been decisive factors in determining the vote, Browder noted that:

"More than in any modern campaign, the theory of the 'lesser evil' came forward as a major manifestation. 'The votes were more against' than 'for.'"

The sharp fall in the Socialist Party vote from the partial returns available, Browder said, "shows a rather complete collapse and bankruptcy." As an illustration he cited New York's vote of 12,050 for Thomas, who, although on the ballot, trailed behind the Browder write-in.

On the other hand the Communist Party's part in the election, although ruled off the ballot in more than half of the states, revealed "a many-times multiplied mass influence as compared with 1936, and to have reached or even surpassed that vote in 1940," Browder said. This, he noted, was in face of the widespread attacks upon the Party and unprecedented interference with its election rights.

LABOR PARTY

Another important development which became more clearly expressed in the final stages of the campaign, is the "sudden and emphatic re-emergence of the Labor Party movement," Browder said. "This occurred in the very heat of the final campaign drive, when the Labor Party could not even dream of finding organizational expression, when the masses were already making up their minds which of the two evils should be chosen as the lesser one," continued Browder.

"Following the historic radio broadcast of John L. Lewis on Oct. 23, which placed this dilemma in its sharpest form, a large part of the most representative progressive trade union and peoples' organizations, with their leaders, responded with an unequivocal declaration of lack of confidence in both major candidates, with the demand for labor's political independence in the form of a Labor Party, together with unwavering adherence to the firmly established progressive policies of the CIO as led by John L. Lewis."

Browder said that this upsurge for a labor party in the midst of the sharpest struggle of the campaign is of "tremendous historical significance," "a significance in no wise diminished by the fact that those very progressive unions divided their votes between Willkie and Roosevelt nor by any 'momentary confusions that may have appeared in progressive ranks during those days.'"

INFLUENCE GROWS

The influence of the Communist Party in the election campaign, Browder said, went far beyond the results it was able to register for its own candidates.

"We never allowed ourselves to drift or be driven into sectarianism," he

said, "we went to the masses, we had faith in the masses, we drew strength from the masses, we gave leadership to the masses. This campaign was for us, from first to last, a mass campaign."

Browder observed that the anti-war expression of the people and the change they forced "from a demagogic war to a demagogic about peace," was on the whole "a spontaneous, unorganized movement."

"But its success was determined by the presence within it of elements of organization and leadership," he continued. "Without some elements of clarity, organization and leadership no success is possible, and the degree of success of a mass movement is always commensurate with the degree to which these factors are present."

"These important and vital factors of clarity, organization and leadership were furnished in the first place, by the Communist Party. Alone among all nationally-organized political forces the Communist Party foresaw the possibility of this intervention of the masses, and worked consciously, systematically, and energetically to bring it into motion and direct it to success."

This policy of the Party, winning large numbers, had proven so effective that it sharpened the struggle between the two major candidates. Both sides hurled the charge of Communism against each other.

"We have learned from Marx to recognize this as the consequence of the emergence of Communism as a power, acknowledged as such by all," Browder said. In like manner, he continued, the upsurge for a Labor Party, is "communism" in the minds of the ideologists of capitalism.

"Of course the Communist Party supported this movement, and furnished its most conscious element. But it is a broad mass movement, going far beyond our Party ranks," Browder explained.

EMERGED STRONGER

Summarizing, Browder said that thanks to the policy of keeping close to the masses, the Communist Party "emerged far stronger than we have ever been before."

Again, in the fight for the ballot, the Communist Party did not allow its enemies to maneuver it into a sectarian position, Browder said.

"By fighting for the legality and full election rights of the Communist Party, we were fighting for no narrow party interests, but for peace, for democratic rights and civil liberties, for protection of standards of life, for the whole working class and the nation."

The fight for the ballot was also "a fundamental step in the political education of the American masses, necessary for their understanding of the class nature of bourgeois democracy," he continued.

"In the welter of imperialist war plans, formed and being carried out by the most reactionary and un-democratic forces of American life, it has become a matter of life and death for the democratic forces of America—indispensably led by labor—to intervene in the whole sphere of the foreign policy of the country."

OFFICIAL OPTICIANS TO THE I.W.O.

IN NEW YORK
Associated Optometrists
325 West 24th St., near 7th Ave.
NEA, 5-3243, Day; 9 A.M.-7 P.M.
J. F. FREEMAN, Optometrist

IN BROOKLYN
Unity Optical Co.
135 Flatbush Ave., at Atlantic Ave.
ELI ROSE, Optometrist
Daily 9 A.M.-7 P.M.

COMRADES, TRY REAL CHINESE FOOD
JADE MOUNTAIN RESTAURANT
197 SECOND AVENUE Bet. 12th and 13th Streets



Weekly Column Devoted to Interests of Rail Labor

6,000 Men Electrified Out of Work

Every railroad man knows that the services of one million of his fellow workers have been "dispensed with" on the American railroads since 1920. It is hard to determine off-hand which of the crafts has suffered most. We know that fewer engineers, trainmen and switchmen are now required to move a given amount of freight or passengers over any hundred miles of line. We also know that this labor-saving economy with its rail-welders, machine-tampers and tractor-spreaders has reached down to the humble trackman and has also taken his job. These are the widespread, ordinary effects of unemployment always before our eyes. But let us relate a most astounding case—one about a railroad backshop whose lapse into ghastliness cost 6,000 shopmen their jobs.

Burnside Once Hope of Young Mechanics

The Burnside shop of the Illinois Central Railroad in Chicago was built back in the early '80s at a cost of many millions of dollars. It was equipped to build locomotives up from the very rails upon which the drive-wheels rested. The same may be said of passenger and freight equipment. The backshop has 25 drop pits; and up to the date of its abandonment, it was not unusual to see a stripped locomotive boiler propped up over every pit.

Mechanics, blacksmiths, boiler-makers, tinsmiths and many other kinds of skilled craftsmen scurried over the big shop yards in happy mood of making a fair living. In this tumult of industry, numerous apprentice boys followed in the wake of journeymen mechanics. It was a kind of "son-like-father" relationship. The old happy family ideology of "learn a trade, my boy, and make good wages," pervaded the whole community. As a matter of fact, a mechanic who learned his trade in the Burnside shop was everywhere recognized as without a peer in his particular line. The I. C. itself sent the young journeymen from Burnside to many of its lesser shops and roundhouses over the system from Chicago to New Orleans. And, in many instances, these apprentice boys grew up to be shop executives along the line.

Snort of 'Dinky Engine' Contributes to Big R.R. Shop

Two big roundhouses were among the smokey buildings out in the wide acreage of the big shop yards. These roundhouses specialized in the care of some 100 "dinky engines," for the I. C. has the largest and fastest suburban service from Chicago's Loop to its far southside suburbs. These "dinkys" snorted through the days and nights on 5-minute schedules, going everywhere south within a 25-mile radius.

These suburban-service engines required 150 engineers on the regularly assigned runs alone. Besides, a big extra-board was maintained to take care of the "rush" Sundays and Holidays. For fuel, no less than a train-load of coal was pushed into the shop-yard for the daily use of these snorting "dinkys." The cinder pit was ever hot and gassy from the cinders dumped from their many ashpans, and the water spout flowed an almost perpetual stream into their little cab tanks. The steam suburban service of the I. C. was alone an industry capable of providing a livelihood of a good-sized community of working men.

Hushed by Change in Motive Power

Some time before the depression, the I. C. began the electrification of its Chicago terminal. This was the beginning of the end of the great Burnside shop. The suburban service gradually went electric. Long power lines were strung over the tracks. "Juice" was purchased from the local utilities at a low rate. Trains became longer and faster. Part of the great shop yards at Burnside became a place to cut the "dinkys" into scrap iron. Just one of them remains today as an exhibit in the Roosevelt Industrial Museum in Chicago.

Firemen Electrified Out of a Job

Moreover, 150 locomotive firemen were cut off the board when electrification was completed. They were told that they could exercise their seniority along the system. But confronting them was the great increase in freight tonnage due to longer trains and bigger and faster steam power. Their chances for re-employment along the line was not worth the paper the dismissal notice guarantee was written upon. Shop mechanics and other skilled workers followed in the wake of unemployed engineers.

The first phase of the deterioration of the Burnside shop was bad enough, but along came the big Diesel. First employed in switching service, it finally developed into a machine that pulls 5,000 tons of freight over the 126-mile division between Chicago and Champaign, Ill. It needs no coal, no cinder pit, no water tank, no roundhouse and no backshop. And, if it were not for the B. of L. F. & E. fireman would have lost his job, too, on this new and powerful invention.

Weeds and Scrap Where Thousands Worked

The present dreary, idle aspect of the I. C. Burnside shop well reflects a country-wide situation as to the cause of railroad unemployment. High weeds grow over the tracks of the shop yards, crumbling buildings, demolished roundhouses, rusting locomotives and decaying passenger and freight cars, all tell their sordid tale. The beaten paths between the machine shop, the paint shop, the blacksmith shop, the boiler shop have been swallowed in weeds like the jobs of the men who once tramped busily over them. Burnside now resembles a neglected cemetery. Of the former 6,000 men, only a skeleton force of 250 remains. No more do the hopelessly aspiring apprentice boys follow behind journeymen mechanics. The arts they once learned with pride are now wiped out. Today, half the population of Burnside, once a thriving railroad community, is on relief.

Shorter Workweek Vital Need

Railroad men the country over cannot afford to be indifferent to this ruinous job situation as reflected in the abandonment of the Burnside shop. There are hundreds of Burnside throughout America. In other words, we must not allow the absentee banker-owners of the transportation systems to bluff us into starvation. We must not let this bunch of rich parasites pocket all our losses in wages as their profits, while the children of good railroad men go hungry and are clothed in rags. We can put no hope in increased war-making traffic; for it will be quickly absorbed by labor-saving devices.

The situation cries aloud for the shorter workweek to take up the slack in railroad employment. Men of all crafts—who are still clinging to "steady" jobs, and those now on the extra board or on furlough, must awaken their lodges and locals to the urgent need of the shorter workweek. We must begin a well publicized campaign for the 6-hour day with no reduction in pay. Such action is the only sound solution to the appalling loss of jobs, as occurred with the electrification and Dieselization of the I. C. and the abandonment of its great Burnside shop.

(Next week: "Robbing a Cripple of His Job." Coming articles are "C. T. C." and others. Reprints at 50 cents per hundred are now available for the following previous articles: "Hold Your Hat!", "The Rockets Come and the Backshop Goes," "Champion of Them All." Send in your orders for a supply to be passed around on your job.)

ORDER AND SUBSCRIPTION BLANK

Enclosing \$..... for:
☐ reprints of "Stop, Look and Listen" column of.....
 (Number) (Date)
 issue, at rate of 50 cents per hundred.

☐ Special Railroaders' Introductory Subscription Offer of MONDAY
 DAILY WORKER, 25 WEEKS FOR \$1.00.
☐ DAILY and SUNDAY WORKER, 6 WEEKS FOR \$1.00.

Name
 Address
 City State

Mail Now to
 "STOP, LOOK AND LISTEN"
 c/o DAILY WORKER

59 East 12th Street

New York, N. Y.

Arrest Six More in Pennsylvania Ballot Case

Alan Shaw, Communist Leader, Goes on Trial In Second Oklahoma City Criminal Syndicalism Case

(Special to the Daily Worker)

OKLAHOMA CITY, Nov. 17.—Alan Shaw, second of the 12 criminal syndicalism victims here, goes on trial tomorrow before Judge Ben Arnold.

Shaw, who is 22, will be prosecuted on the charge of being a member of the Communist Party. The

prosecution will introduce the same evidence in Shaw's trial that it used in the case of Robert Wood, who was sentenced to 10 years in prison on Oct. 11.

Shaw was seized with Wood and 16 others in police raids on private homes on Aug. 17. Literature was seized illegally in the raids and is being used as evi-

dence in the trials. No attempt was made by the prosecution to prove that Wood had distributed any of the literature, mere possession being declared criminal syndicalism.

Since the Wood verdict, five of the defendants have been freed on bail raised by the International Labor Defense, which is conduct-

ing the defense of all 12. Total bail put up was \$46,500. The I.L.D. in a statement issued here yesterday, appealed for funds to aid in freeing the remaining prisoners on bail and in conducting the defense of Shaw. Funds should be sent to the International Labor Defense, 112 E. 19th St., New York City.

Continue Persecution Even After Elections

Local Pastor and Workers Alliance Leaders Also Among Those Charged With 'Perjury' In Circulation of C. P. Petitions

(Special to the Daily Worker)

READING, Pa., Nov. 17.—Six Berks County men, one a local pastor and one a leader of the Workers Alliance who polled 4,000 votes as Democratic nominee for local office in the 1939 primaries, were arrested or under warrant for arrest here yesterday in a post-election drive against the rights of free elections.

Under arrest and charged with "perjury, violation of the state election code, and conspiracy in the circulation of Communist Party petitions," are:

Rev. Max C. Putney, former pastor of the Church of Our Father; Harry Brown, a former president of the Workers' Alliance and Democratic nominee for sheriff in the 1939 primary; Edward Weand, and John Duszel-wicz, of Laureldale.

Ben Rubin, Berks county organizer of the Communist Party, who is already under indictment of \$5,000 bail, was sought. District Attorney James F. Marx, who ordered the arrests, asked that bail in Rubin's case be set at \$12,500 for nine additional charges. Four of the counts charge Rubin with perjury, four with violation of the state election laws, and the ninth warrant charges him jointly with Rev. Putney with conspiracy. A total of \$32,000 bail was asked for all the men.

The Reading cases yesterday follow closely upon the conviction of Communist campaign petitioners in Pittsburgh, the conviction of two petitioners in Harrisburg and the arrest last week of another petitioner in Lancaster. Charges follow the same pattern in all cases—violation of election laws and so-called irregularities in the collection of nominating petitions.

Preliminary hearings on the cases are set for next week in an effort to speed the cases for presentation to the grand jury which meets on November 25.

Rev. Putney, who was released on \$500 bail, labelled the arrests as an attack upon the ballot rights and civil liberties of the people of Reading. In a formal statement issued

upon his release on bail, Dr. Putney said that the Civil Liberties Committee of Berks County and the Committee for People's Rights in Eastern Pennsylvania would interest themselves in the case.

THE STATEMENT

"I was arrested last night by officers from the District Attorney's office for exercising and standing for the sacred American rights for which our forefathers fought and won the American Revolution—among those elemental rights being the right of petition, and the right of minority parties to be on the ballot in the recent election.

"I intend to fight this unwarranted interference with American civil liberties. A Civil Liberties Committee for Berks County has been organized during recent weeks to fight this abuse of power on the part of local officials. I have the honor of being the executive secretary of this committee.

"In fact, to make the matter more dramatic, my arrest interrupted a meeting of this very committee, which had been set for last night....

"Fortunately, I am now out on bail, but several persons are now lodged in the Berks County prison, simply because they circulated petitions to allow the Communist Party, a legal minority party in this country, to go on the ballot in Pennsylvania in the November election.

"The Civil Liberties Committee of Berks County will operate to protect the civil rights of all citizens in this county. And we are not alone, for we are affiliated with national and regional committees organized for the same purpose."



Noted Citizens In Poll, Uphold NLRA Need

Declare 'Defense' Drive Against Act Is Blow to Liberties

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 17.—Asserting that the preservation of civil liberties and the rights of labor were essential to democracy and national defense, more than 160 eminent educators, writers, trade union leaders, ministers and professional workers answered affirmatively to three questions contained in a poll conducted by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, Reverend Owen A. Knox, chairman of the Federation, announced here last week.

The questions, Dr. Knox revealed, concerned themselves with observance of the National Labor Relations Act by national defense contractors, covering the following main points:

THE QUESTIONS

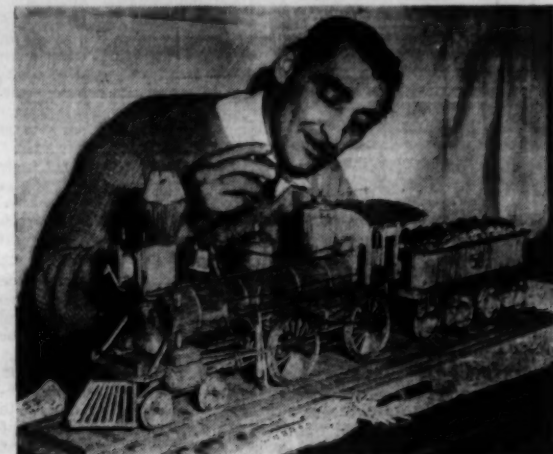
1. Do you believe that any surrender of civil liberties, including the surrender of labor's rights as defined in the National Labor Relations Act, would undermine the foundations of democracy and thereby weaken the national defense?

2. Do you believe that collective bargaining strengthens the national defense by furthering democracy and ensuring continuity of production?

3. Do you believe that the interests of civil liberties, industrial peace and national defense will best be served by requiring corporations receiving orders from the federal government to comply with the Wagner Act?

Among those answering yes to these questions were Hon. Elmer Benson, former Governor of Minnesota; Prof. Sophonisba P. Breckinridge, University of Chicago; Dr. Jerome Davis, author; Hon. Leo E. Geyer, Congressman from California; Mr. Patrick E. Gorman, president, Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers, AFL; Dr. Max Lerner, Williams College; Mr. Albert Maltz, author; Mr. Tom Mooney; Rev. Edwin McNeill Poter, Cleveland; Prof. Edward A. Ross, University of Wisconsin; Mr. George Seligman, author; Mr. Donald Ogden Stewart, president, League of American Writers; Mr. R. J. Thomas, president, United Automobile Workers, CIO; and Dr. Mary E. Woolley, President Emerita, Mt. Holyoke College.

The statement of the National Federation pointed out that despite repeated statements of high U. S. Government officials that defense contractors would not be awarded to violators of labor laws, the Beth-



Engine Made of Matches: Fred Rosol, 43-year-old jobless cabinet-maker of Philadelphia, who has been on relief for seven years, shows his skill as he puts the finishing touches to a model of an old style steam locomotive and tender which he constructed from 10,500 match sticks. Rosol, who has been unable to get a job, began work on the model a year ago.

Browder Report At Convention Being Published

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Nov. 17. (UP).—Turkey's ambassador to Germany, Husrev Gerede, was en route home today.

Franz von Papen, German ambassador to Turkey, who has been in Berlin the past two weeks, was expected to return soon and German quarters said he might carry back "certain proposals."

Earl Browder's tremendously important convention report is being rushed to press and will appear in pamphlet form at a price of 5 cents before the end of the week, Workers Library Publishers announced yesterday. The pamphlet will constitute a basic guide to the tasks of the Communist Party in the crucial months ahead. An expected first printing of close to a quarter of a million copies indicates the unprecedented nationwide interest in the historic message of the General Secretary of the Communist Party. Orders should be rushed to Workers Library Publishers, P.O. Box 148, Station D, New York, N. Y.

Britain Registers Second Half of 35-Year Group

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Great Britain called the second half of the thirty-five-year-age group to register yesterday for military service. The order applied to men born between Jan. 1 and June 30, 1905. Men born the last half of that year registered Nov. 9.

Lehem Steel Corporation alone had received more than a billion dollars worth of arms orders from the Government.

To thus reward law-breaking firms with government orders is to condone lawlessness and weaken the prestige of Federal statutes, the statement said. Enforcement of labor's rights is essential to democracy under modern industrial conditions.

Your Questions Answered

Wages and Hours Law; Unemployment Insurance; Old Age Pensions; Workmen's Compensation

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Question: I worked irregularly for the first four months of 1939 and January and February, 1940. I was obliged to leave the State and returned last week. I would like to know whether I am entitled to unemployment insurance benefits.

Answer: Yes. In view of the fact that you were employed in 1939 you would be entitled to benefits if you earned a certain minimum amount in 1939 which can only be determined by the wages you received in the highest quarter of 1939. Since you do not mention how much you earned during the period in which you were employed it is impossible for us to tell you what your qualifying wage would have to be for 1939. The law provides that all employees shall be entitled to benefits if they earned more than a specific sum of money in the calendar year (which in your case would be 1939) preceding the year in which they make application for benefits. A concrete example is as follows:—John Jones earned \$210.00 throughout the entire year

of 1939. The highest wage total paid to him in any quarter of 1939 amounted to \$285.00. According to the schedule set forth in the Unemployment Insurance Law John Jones would be entitled to a weekly benefit rate of \$12.00 per week. If you will send us a detailed account of your earnings we will tell you what your benefit rate should be.

Question: I take care of my home and children during the day time and have been working evenings as a soda dispenser for the past two years. My boss has been paying unemployment insurance during this entire period on all the employees in the place and the question is whether I am entitled to insurance benefits. I lost my job a week ago.

Answer: Part time or short time workers are entitled to short time insurance benefits, which are proportionately less than the benefits paid the full time workers. We, therefore, suggest that you make application for benefits immediately at your local office.

P. N. J., Brooklyn, N. Y.—Regarding your question, will you please give us more information as to the type of business your

brother-in-law is engaged in. Otherwise we are unable to determine whether it violates the Wages and Hours Law.

WANT-ADS

Rates per word

1 time Daily Sunday
 2 times 25 25
 3 times 35 35
 4 times 45 45
 5 times 55 55
 Phone Advertisers 4-1864 for the nearest station where to place your Want-Ad. (Minimum 10 words).

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT

16TH, 33 W. 34th, warm, studio style, near transportation, single \$4.50-\$5.50.

16TH, 141 E. 60th, Single, kitchen privileges, Ring middle bell.

51ST ST., 291 W. (Apt. 4th), Beautiful room, for girl, private family, kitchen privileges, telephone, friendly surroundings.

65TH, 53 W. 135th, Quiet, Reasonable. Call AC 2-1556. Afternoon.

96TH, 44 W. 104th, Charming, Private, Comradely atmosphere. Privileges. RI 9-5196.

SITUATION WANTED

EXPERIENCED porter, janitor, clerk and dishwasher. References. Box 108, c/o Daily Worker.



Please mention the Daily Worker when patronizing advertisers

Army-Navy Stores

HUDSON, 155 Third Ave., cor. 12th St. Hunting Oudis, Riding Habits, Woolen, Leather and Suede Jackets, Windbreakers, Hiking Boots and Shoes.

Amplifiers and Sound Systems

DANCE MUSIC for parties with latest records. White, Tel. 4-3022.

Beauty Parlors

GOLDSTEIN'S 222 E. 14th St. OR. 5-8288. Permanent waves \$3 and \$5. 35c per item; 3 items \$1.

Cleaning - Dyeing

BRACKEN—Expert Dry Cleaning, Furrier, Tailoring, Call-Delivery. 43 Greenwich Ave. CItieses 2-7074. G. Brackman.

Electrolysis

SPECIAL OFFER! Free treatment to new-comers! Unwanted hair removed quickly forever from face, body. Personal attention. Safest method. Physician in attendance. BELLETTA, 110 West 34th, Room 1122. (Opposite Macy's) MEtallion 3-4218.

Dentists

DR. A. BROWN, Surgeon-Dentist, 223 Second Ave., cor. 14th St. OR. 7-3484.

Furniture

MODERN FURNITURE
 D. MONTELBONE—Modern Furniture built to specifications; painted, upholstered. 122 University Place, N.Y.C.

ROXY Modern Furniture. Stock order: Painted-upholstered, Mirrors, Lamps, 482 Sixth Ave. (12th).

Laundries

VERMONT Union Shop, CIO—Call and deliver. 497 Vermont St., Brooklyn, Tel. AP. 6-7897.

CHELSEA CORNERS, 188 W. 10th St., Union CIO, Call-Delivery any part of Manhattan, CH. 3-7370.

Insurance

LEON BENOFF, Every kind of insurance, fire, auto, burglary, etc. 391 E. 149th St. ME. 9-0984.

Men's Wear

NEWMAN BROS. Men's and Young Men's Clothing, 14 Stanton St., nr. Orchard, N.Y.C. Comradely attention.

Rugs for Sale

UNCLAIMED Rugs, Carpets, Rugs, 1104 3rd Ave. (149th), Open till 8.

Music - Records

REDUCED UP TO 50%
 OLD Price New

1. RACHMANINOFF: Symphony No. 3 in A Minor. Rachmaninoff—Philadelphia Orchestra.....\$ 9.00 \$5.00

2. BEETHOVEN: Concerto in D Major. Heifetz—Violinist, Toscanini—NBC Orch.....\$ 2.00 \$1.00

3. BACH: The Musical Offering. Adaptation by Dr. Hans T. David.....\$ 12.00 \$6.50

4. BLOCH: Scheherazade Rhapsody. Emanuel Feuermann—Cello. Stokowski—Phila. Orch.....\$ 3.50 \$2.00

And Many Others!

BLOOMFIELD'S Music Shop

118 E. 14th St. — GR. 7-2707

Easily Reached by BMT and IRT

MAIL AND PHONE ORDERS FILLED OPEN EVENINGS AND SUNDAY

RECORDS VICTOR

Reductions up to 50%

CONCERTO IN D MAJOR

Toscanini—NBC Symphony Orchestra (Beethoven)

Orch. Heifetz Violinist

Old Price \$10.00 — New \$5.00

RACHMANINOFF TRIUMPH PERPETUATED

Symphony No. 3 in A Minor. Rachmaninoff and the Philadelphia Orchestra

Old Price \$8.00 — New \$5.00

PICTURES IN SOUND

Picture at an Exhibition (Mousorgsky-Stokowski)

Stokowski & Phila. Orch. Old Price \$4.00 — New \$2.50

O. PAGANI & BRO

289 Bleecker St. (7th St.)

Moving and Storage

J. SANTINI, 100% Prepacked Warehouse, Reasonable. Reliable Moving. LItch 4-3222.

FRANK GIARAMITA, Express and Moving. 12 East 72d St., near 73rd Ave. Tel. GRamercy 7-2657.

COOPERMAN'S VANS, 833 Jennings St. Reliable moving, reasonable rates. TOL 9-3669.

Opticians and Optometrists

AUTHORIZED OPTICIANS TO MANY WORKERS

COMPLETE GLASSES \$4.95

Rimless (as illustrated) or attractive frames from \$1.95. Single Vision lenses, regardless of power, ground exactly to your own prescription while you wait. Dispensing Opticians

PROGRESSIVE PLAN OF OPTICS, INC.

145 BROADWAY, Cor. 42nd St., Wt. 7-2795

OFFICIAL I.W.O. OPTICIAN

Union Square Optical Service

147 Fourth Ave., Near 14th St.

By Physicians

Phone: GRamercy 7-1888

N. Shaffer - Wm. Vogel Directors

Restaurants

NEW STARLIGHT RESTAURANT

Catering for Parties, Banquets, Etc. Eat in a Delightful Atmosphere

Lunch 35c — Dinner 50c

55 IRVING PLACE

bet. 17th & 18th Sts. GR. 8-9118

SIMON'S KOSHER RESTAURANT, 125 W. 28th St., Home Cooking, Kosher, Broilings.

PURE FOOD BAR & ORILL, 31 E. 12th St., cor. University Pl., Delicious Sandwiches and Drinks 35c up.

JOHN'S Restaurant, 302 E. 12th St., excellent food, comradely atmosphere.

KAVKAZ, 232 E. 14th St., Excellent Ghazika. Home atmosphere.

Typewriters - Mimeos

ALL MAKES new and rebuilt. J. R. Wright & Co., 233 Broadway, AL. 4-1266

The Auto Union Puts Its Message Across to Mr. Ford

Detroit, Mich.

Editor, Workers Correspondence:

Ford workers last week coming out from the Rouge were treated to a sight that many of them never thought they would be around to see. That was the shaking hand of the old man Henry Ford himself stretched out of his car to grab a copy of Ford Facts, the special union paper for Ford workers.

We were all out there distributing the papers and going at it when the Lincoln car came whizzing down Greenfield Drive. Reuben Peters, the international union organizer, saw the car stop and looked up right into the face of old Henry himself.

"Good paper Hank, read it," shouted Peters and shoved it in to the hand of Ford.

Someday he will grab one of these union papers and find the headline stating that "Ford signs union contract." Thought that the Workers Correspondence would like this juicy tidbit from one who was there.

SAME OLD TRICKS

Again the Ford gang in this town of Dearborn are up to the old tricks of using Judge Leo Schaeffer to prevent a real union, the UAW-CIO from organizing the workers in the plant. Judge Schaeffer has held 14 UAW organizers for allegedly breaking the anti-handbill ordinance that forbids distributing union bills in front of the plant.

This is the same Judge Schaeffer that in 1937 at the bidding of Ford set himself up as the "leader" of the Ford Liberty Legion, the first Ford company union that we all were supposed to join. Meanwhile one Judge in Dearborn, Lila Neuenfeldt, refused to arraign the unionists or sign warrants for their arrests for distributing leaflets. She ruled that the anti-handbill ordinance was unconstitutional.

Well you can take it from plenty of fellows that talk during the lunch period and in the aisles that Roosevelt's granting of \$125,000,000 order is strictly a nice piece of pie for this company.

Here we are right in the midst of the unionization drive, expecting that the Government would have that much respect for



unionism and what it brings the workers, not to give Ford an order and yet he gets it.

All we can do now is to see that we get the union label on all the stuff that's made through building the union here as fast as we can.

Thought that the Workers Correspondence would like to know that for the first time in history you can see union buttons in certain of the departments in Ford's. The service men, we were told by the union, have orders from Bennett, the Service chief to "take it easy with the boys." While we can't tell you how many are joining the Ford local, you can bet your boots that plenty of the boys are visiting union offices these days, to get those buttons.

SOMETHING SMELLS

Something smells not only in Dearborn but also in Detroit courts. Only last week the Dearborn anti-union forces asked for an injunction against the auto workers union, to stop it from passing out union leaflets at the plant gates. This was handed over to Judge Lester F. Moll. I remember in 1937, this is the same judge who freed the Service men who beat up union organizers on the overpass at Gate 4. What smells is that there were twenty-three judges to pick from and this one was picked. In fact the whole affair was so obvious that Judge Ira J. Jaffe of the Wayne County Circuit Court said on Nov. 8, in open court that he had "ascertained there were some irregularities."

He then assigned the case to another judge named Chenot.



Workers Correspondence

From Factories, Farms, Mines, Mills and Office



Writes of Need for Unity Between the American And Irish Peoples to Build Up a Lasting Peace

Brooklyn, N. Y.

'Horrible' Tale From Moscow About a Worker

Chicago, Ill.

Workers Correspondence Dept.: Sometimes our bourgeois columnists make mistakes, and what they intend to create a bad impression often boomerangs. Such seems to have been the case of a recent item carried in "Front Views and Profiles" by June Provines in the Chicago Tribune.

Miss Provines was no doubt horrified at this story, but it is quite possible that a lot of people who read it in her column got the opposite reaction.

A SAD AFFAIR

The item speaks for itself, and reads:

"One of Dr. Frederick Stock's stories of his trip to Europe in 1939 to commission new work for the Chicago Symphony Orchestra's golden jubilee year this year has to do with his stay in Moscow. There he looked up Nicolas Miskovsky, the only modern composer who has written as many as 18 symphonies, and Miskovsky invited him to lunch. The Russian composer picked up Dr. Stock and his interpreter in his car—he is one of the men privileged to own a car in Russia—and the chauffeur drove them to the restaurant where they were to eat lunch. To Dr. Stock's surprise, the chauffeur accompanied them into the restaurant and sat down to lunch with them."

"Miskovsky's new work, written especially for Dr. Stock and the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, which he calls Symphonie Fantastique, recently arrived in Chicago."

L. K.

Workers Correspondence Dept.:

I wish to write you, and through your paper its many friends, about a phrase for the struggle for Peace, that to my eyes, is being completely misunderstood. I mean the struggle now being waged between Ireland and her foul oppressor, England.

The Irish people look to America today, to spare them the danger of involvement in war. They know that the American people of whatever racial strain, do not want this war, nor will they willingly permit the government to be a party to its greater spread.

England, we are told not only fights for "democracy" but battles for the preservation of treaties between nations. These reasons are usually offered to justify American aid to Britain.

Mr. Churchill is lamenting the weight which a treaty between his government and Ireland places upon him, expects some aid from the powers that be in our government. De Valera, with all his faults, in refusing to cede any concession previously given, directs an appeal to the American people, especially the Irish, Churchill, appeals to those who speak "Peace" and prepare for war. De Valera addresses the people to whom Peace is not a wish, but a solemn condition they wish America and the world to enjoy.

While the Roosevelt Administration has tended more and more toward letting America know only accomplished facts such as the destroyer deal, we have no reason to expect them to act openly and above board in any pressure they may place on Ireland. For this reason the Irish must join openly with those forces in America who are working for Peace and who demand of the Administration open facts and not hidden secrets.

A COMMON IDEAL

Neither the Irish people or the progressive forces of America need suffer from either delirium or shyness on this proposal. For this is not the first time in either the history of Ireland or America that both people desired a common ideal. What took place in the past history of each land may very well aid us now in finding what each must do in the interest of Peace. Peace not for only one people, but for both.

President Roosevelt in a recent Armistice Day address, dealt with the American Revolution, a progressive war, and what it meant for the establishment of American ideals. He may not know it, but one of the many reasons why this Revolution was a success, was due not alone to Irish colonist knowledge of English rule, but also because the people in the "wild west" supported and demonstrated in Ireland for American freedom. Surely, if one scratched the others back them, why can't we do so now?

On May 23, 1775, the Governor General of Ireland, Harcourt, appeared before the Irish Parliament, which did not represent the people, and asked for 4,000 Irish troops to be sent to America. Attempting to allay the suspicion of the people, the Governor was free with assurances that this movement of troops would be carried out with no expense to them. Out of 161 members in an unrepresentative Parliament, 58 voted "No" on the proposal.

When the people of Dublin heard the news, the home of the Lord was stormed and his person was saved only by the timely intervention of the police. A mass meeting was called in Phoenix Park where expressions of sympathy with the rebellion were heard and supported. Nor did the fight end here, because in the Pennsylvania Gazette of June 8, 1776, in a dispatch from London dated March 14th, we read, "Advices from Dublin say this capital will soon be too hot for the Viceroy to remain so long, another must be speedily appointed in his room."

This is how the people of Ireland acted throughout the American rebellion. Irishmen in both the Irish and English Parliaments, very much in the minority, uttered words then that have particular application now, with Ireland and America desiring Peace and threatened with war.

NOT ONE WORD

It was Husky Burgh who uttered in support of the Revolution that if America were brought to her knees, Ireland too would be enslaved. He condemned all aggression against the Americans as a "violation of the law of nations, the law of the land, the law of humanity, the law of nature," and he would "not vote a sword against them." Replace "Revolution with Peace," replace aggression against "America" with Ireland, and you have its meaning for us today.

While this small glimpse of the actions of the people and their representatives in Ireland, establishes the kinship they held toward America of 1776, how did the "wild geese" here in America react to a struggle between progress and reaction? Let their heritage show you

how to support progressive Peace and not reactionary war.

The Irish in America, composed in the words of one Uriah Tracy, an English supporter, "the most God-provoking democrats this side of hell."

Fort William and Mary was stormed by an army headed by one Major General O'Sullivan. On the sea, the first naval battle was waged by Maurice O'Brien of Cork and his five sons, who captured three British men of war. Many born in Ireland or their descendants signed the Declaration of Independence. General Howe of the British forces, found it necessary during the rebellion to offer a reward for Irish deserters from his army to the American forces.

It was the Irish merchants of Philadelphia, long enough here to spare a pound, who raised 300,000 pounds for Washington in the dark period following the betrayal of Benedict Arnold. All in all, we can only repeat the words of an English historian, when he says, "they (the Irish) went with hearts burning with indignation and in the war of independence they were almost to a man on the side of the insurgents. They supplied some of the best soldiers of Washington."

So acted sons of the Gael. Believe me, they still possess great powers of indignation.

If Ireland desires Peace, they must begin to act for it. If her many sons and daughters here in America agree with that desire, they must seek, not bashfully but boldly, to find how this can best be done from this side of the great water. The appeal of De Valera must be answered by the American people.

Let those who may regard this writing with a concluding shrug of the shoulders compare certain things. When the Soviet Union fought Finland because that land was becoming the base for war on a neutral and friendly power, the powers that be in this country lost no time or effort to raise money, arms and prejudice for the Baron Mannerheim. It is great saintly leaders we have, because why they cried then about the "strong attack the weak," devil a wink, hint or word has been uttered on English pressure on Ireland. As the Irish workman is often heard to remark about peculiar people, "It's a queer eel."

The sons and daughters of Ireland, in attempting to aid their motherland, will be looking for friends. Will the unions of America greet them with silence? Silence may at times be golden, but here it will have the ring of very cheap brass.

America and Ireland. Free and Peaceful From the Center to the Sea.

Sincerely,
—J. O'R.

A Hackman's Plea for More Regulation

Bronx, N. Y.

Workers Correspondence Dept.: A hackle goes out to work on the night shift at 4 P. M. At the end of twelve hours of driving through heavy traffic, pushing his load of iron around town, urging with fascist-minded cops, he gets home at dawn plenty tired.

In a city of seven million people he could only find ten riders for thirty or forty cents a ride. He counts the two dollars earnings and prepares to go through the same agony all over again the next night. Twenty-five thousand taxi drivers live like this. Most of them took out their hack licenses temporarily until they could find other employment. This "temporary" arrangement is now a matter of years for most of them.

THE "SHAPE-UP"

Every day the Hack Bureau of the Police Department issues a batch of new hack licenses to more men, unable to find work in their own industries, who therefore become hacks. At present there are more drivers than cabs and the fleet owner is in his glory. With a "shape-up" of five men for each cab in his barn he can afford to pick his men. The guy who brought the dough in the night before gets out today. And the mug who had tough luck goes home.

Low pay, job insecurity, high labor turnover, indicate the need for regulatory measures which the union has been fighting for and will keep fighting for until these evils are corrected.

Comradely yours,
D. V.

A Chicago Steel Worker Writes on Life in the Mills

Chicago, Ill.

Editor, Workers Correspondence:

The new Soviet decrees on education show what tremendous advantages the Soviet youth have over the youth of America. Think of it! Over there, every person has the opportunity to become an engineer, administrator, artist, scientist or professional. The opportunities are so many, that the Soviet Government has had to take special steps, and offer special inducements to guarantee that enough young workers will train for skilled jobs in industry.

Contrast that with America, and the number of youth who can't either continue with their education or get any sort of a job—let alone a skilled one. When I was lucky enough to get my first job, in the steel mills, how my friends envied me. And how we on the inside envied the fellow who got a few days as "hindernapper" up on the furnace "floor." There were so many trying to get such jobs that the company made no effort to train us for skilled work. When I got a few turns at the furnace, I had to learn the hard way the back of tipping my shovel so that its load would land in the right spot instead of spreading all over. Meanwhile, the company used my inexperience as an excuse to take me off the floor, when they found I had been talking unionism.

YOUNG AND OLD

The young steel worker finds that if he doesn't have a college education the way is barred for really getting ahead in the steel industry. On the few higher paid jobs, he finds that old timers like the first helpers and melters, who know more about making steel than most of the bosses, haven't a chance of rising higher because they didn't go to college. And he sees where he may wind up when he finds workers 30 and more years older alongside him on the labor gang.

How different things are in the Soviet Union. There, the young worker in the industrial schools will have every aid in mastering his skill. Meanwhile the short hours, the economic security and the care of the Soviet Government will enable him to continue his studies. At the end of his period in the state



labor reserves, he will be well equipped to become an engineer or administrator. He'll be a master of both theory and practice.

To me it seems like a very good sign when the Soviet Government has to take special steps to get young skilled workers for industry. It means that they are being sent in to take the place of older workers like Stakhanov, a formerly uneducated coal miner who became a great engineer and government leader. As Russian workers acquire the education which Tsarism denied them, they all have the chance to follow in the footsteps of Stakhanov.

LOOKS TO FUTURE

It's only fair that the young people should do whatever physical labor can't be eliminated by modern technique. Perhaps in the future a young person under Socialism will consider it part of his education to spend a few years at unskilled and skilled labor in some field as a step toward mastering his or her chosen profession. For the younger generation to do the physical work, gives the older generation a chance to move on into the many other fields of socialist labor and service. And as the young will be old some day, themselves, it's in their interest too. Under capitalism, the forties are the years in which workers face the scrap heap. Under Socialism, the forties mark only a half way mark in a life of productive labor, in which brainwork and experience make the contribution which rusty joints can no longer supply.

M. R.

250 Outstanding Educators Protest Dismissal of Michigan Students

Failure of the University of Michigan to state the charges against a group of students dismissed last June or to grant the students the open hearing they have repeatedly requested was sharply condemned in a letter sent to President Alexander O. Ruthven yesterday by 250 educators, churchmen and writers.

The letter was released from the offices of the American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom, 519 West 121st Street, New York City. Dean Ned H. Dearborn of New York University, the committee's national chairman, announced that the 250 signatories were distributed among 52 American universities and colleges, and included several outstanding alumni of the University of Michigan.

Heading the list were the committee's honorary chairman, Professor Franz Bosa, and Professor Wesley C. Mitchell, both former presidents of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; Oswald Garrison Villard, former publisher and editor of "The Nation"; Dr. Carleton Washburne, president of the Progressive Education Association; Professor Ralph Barton Perry of Harvard University, author of the Pulitzer Prize biography of William James.

Also Dr. John P. Peters of the Yale Medical School, secretary of the Committee of Physicians for the Improvement of Medical Care; Professor Morris R. Cohen, former president of the American Philosophical Association; Dr. Harry F. Ward of Union Theological Seminary, former president of the American Civil Liberties Union, and Sterling A. Brown, outstanding Negro poet.

DENIAL OF DEMOCRACY

The letter noted that as "chief executive officer of an institution established to educate young men and women for intelligent citizenship in a democracy," a university president has the responsibility of creating "a university atmosphere in which democratic procedures and attitudes prevail."

"We cannot reconcile," it continued, "the treatment of the dismissed students with such a conception of the university, and especially of a state university. Dismissal without charges, unsupported allegations of being a 'disturbing influence,' denial of an open hearing—these are not the methods by which a democratic society can long continue to exist."

Continued refusal by university authorities to grant an open hearing, the letter concluded, "will inevitably lead many to the conclusion that the University of Michigan can no longer be classed among the truly free institutions of higher learning."

In releasing the open letter, Dr. Dearborn stated that it had been drafted and signatures obtained after two letters to president Ruthven requesting information had brought no response. Subsequently the committee did receive a formal statement from the university which denied that the students had been dismissed for their political views and gave as the reason the charge that they were not "good university citizens" and had engaged in activities "deemed disruptive of good order in the university." This statement concluded with the view that students in a state school are "guests of the state" and must not abuse this "hospitality."

Dr. Dearborn stated that the committee's executive board did not consider this statement satisfactory.

In reply the executive board said: "These questions remain unanswered: If the students were not dismissed for academic deficiencies, how does a 'good university citizen' differ from a 'good ordinary citizen'? How does 'good order' in a university differ from good order as legally defined for the ordinary citizen? By what reasoning can attendance at a tax-supported public

New United States Liner Launched in New Jersey

KEARNY, N. J., Nov. 17 (UP).—

The S. S. Mormacork, 6,800 ton cargo passenger liner built for the U. S. Maritime Commission in the Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company yards here, was launched yesterday before a small group of spectators. The ship is of the C-3 type, 492 feet long with a speed of 17 to 18 knots and will carry 12 passengers. It will operate between the east coast of the United States and the east coast of South America.

Flames Cost Town 6 Main Buildings

KINZUA, Pa., Nov. 17.—The six principal business buildings of this one-time lumber town, near the Pennsylvania-New York line, were burned to the ground by a fire that raged for three hours last night. Sweeping swiftly, the flames laid waste a confectionery, restaurant, general store, hardware shop and a vacant structure, all two-story wooden affairs, and the one-story post office.

This Unionist Wants Lewis For President

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Workers Correspondence: I think that we can't afford to let the CIO become a company union. If we haven't a better person to nominate for president of the CIO then we can't afford to let John L. Lewis. We have to act quickly on this.

Every union should start to wire John L. Lewis immediately, and assure him that they won't accept his resignation and that they want him as president of the CIO. Unions should pass resolutions that he shouldn't resign. If in spite of all this, John L. Lewis does resign, the membership of all the unions should nominate and elect John L. Lewis again as President of the CIO.

R. R.

THRU THE EYES OF LABOR

The DAILY WORKER has sent Alan Max to Atlantic City to cover first hand the historic CIO Convention. For a thorough understanding of the deliberations in Atlantic City, and their efforts on the future of American labor, follow Alan Max in the DAILY WORKER.

Louis Budenz, veteran labor reporter, is in New Orleans to report the proceedings of the A.F.L. Convention for DAILY WORKER readers. DAILY WORKER dispatches from the convention in New Orleans will contain the clearest evaluation of all developments, as seen "through the eyes of labor."

With questions of independent farmer-labor action assuming such importance in American life, the DAILY WORKER has sent Harold Preece, midwest correspondent, to Denver to cover the Farmers Union Convention. He will bring DAILY WORKER readers an accurate picture of developments among organized farmers.

Daily Worker
GOVERNMENT HEADS GIVE OKAY ON WAR CONTRACTS FOR VIOLATORS OF LABOR ACT

Lewis Issues Clarion Call To U. S. Labor to Advance

(Continued from Page 1)

labor's "independent organized power," declaring:

"Such advances as labor has secured have been won by the economic and political strength which labor could muster to compel consideration. Labor must therefore make renewed efforts to increase its independent organized power, through the extension of industrial organization and through the election to office of representatives responsive to the people's will, if we are to defend our liberties and democratic institutions, to protect existing social legislation and to go forward with a happier and more prosperous America."

Lewis then began a detailed account of the various phases of CIO activity, starting with organization. He named the four "major drives" in which the national CIO is most actively cooperating and "in which it seeks the fullest support from our affiliated unions, their officers and members." These are:

Completion of the organization of the lumber industry by the International Woodworkers of America.

Organization of the aviation industry by the United Auto Workers.

Organization by the Steel Workers Organizing Committee of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, "noted for its anti-union policies and its flaunting of labor laws and policies."

Organization by the UAW of the Ford Motor Company. (Using capital letters at this point in the report, Lewis stated: "The Ford Workers MUST BE ORGANIZED.")

Lewis reported that the CIO now consists of 42 national and international unions and organizing committees. 225 state, city, county and district Industrial Union Councils and 419 Local Industrial Unions.

Reporting on the physical violence to which organizers had been subjected in the South, Lewis announced that during the past year State Industrial Union Councils had been established in Virginia, Georgia and Tennessee.

ON LABOR UNITY

Turning to the issue of labor unity, Lewis recalled the proposal which the CIO had "repeatedly" offered to achieve labor unity: that the entire CIO become part of the AFL, that charters of affiliation be granted by the AFL to each unit of the CIO and that "all questions of detail and relationship between the organizations hitherto existing should be taken up for later consideration in such fashion as the joint organization may decide."

This proposal, to which "no valid objection has ever been offered," had not been accepted, Lewis said. "Instead, illusory and hypocritical proposals have been made by the AFL, all of which (a) deny the basic principle of industrial organization in the mass production and basic industries; (b) accept only some of the CIO unions after they have been carved to the satisfaction of the AFL; and (c) deny admission to certain CIO unions whose membership would be admitted only after they had joined the appropriate AFL unions."

Lewis also recalled that in accordance with the decision at the 1939 convention, he had notified President Roosevelt that "certain of the underlying factors affecting further peace conferences would appear to require additional clarification before such conferences are resumed," and that the CIO would be "glad to give continuing consideration to the questions involved and to receive any specific recommendations from the Secretary of Labor."

"Since that time," he went on, "the President of the United States and the Secretary of Labor have not indicated that they possessed any information that would lead to the conclusion that the conferences would be fruitful if they were resumed."

Lewis next proceeded to subject

the activities of the National Defense Advisory Commission to a careful scrutiny. He showed how every division of the Commission, with the exception of the Labor Division, is in the hands of big business executives. As for the Labor Division, Lewis declared:

"The Commissioner in charge of the Labor Division (Sidney Hillman) has appointed 16 officials of labor organizations to sit on an advisory committee on labor policy. Among these are seven from CIO unions. The CIO was not requested to designate representatives on this committee, nor were these CIO union officials, who were appointed by the Commissioner, called upon to represent CIO policy, or the view of the CIO as such. These officials of CIO unions have, through no fault of their own, therefore, been placed in an anomalous position which allows them neither to further as official representatives the policies of the CIO nor to withhold in the name of the CIO, official approval of national defense policies and procedures."

He suggested that the convention might well examine this situation in connection with its consideration of adequate labor representation in national defense agencies.

HITS LABOR'S ENEMIES

The CIO president declared that "there are men in high places in the nation today who do not want labor to participate in the national effort. They do not want labor to participate because they know that labor's voice will be raised against their efforts to pervert the idea of national defense to the service of private greed. Labor demands adequate representation and not on the basis that now exists of one lonely representative of labor to 100 millionaires."

Lewis continued with the warning that "the danger is that under the hue and cry of protecting national defense the interests of the employers will be made paramount and the rights of labor completely ignored. With this practice would go an obliteration of the rights of labor. National defense cannot be furthered through any program of destroying unions or defeating the attempts of workers to organize into existing or new unions. Democracy would not be furthered under any such policy but rather threatened at its roots."

Lewis next took up the question of unemployment, which he placed at the figure of about 10,000,000. Declaring that at best there will be a reduction of unemployment under the defense program of only three million, leaving between six and seven million unemployed in 1941, Lewis maintained that "there are sound grounds for the CIO to continue to urge the provision of three million jobs on public work for those who are able and willing to work." Pointing to the deterioration of the WPA program, he urged that it be replaced by a "more adequate" works program.

Reporting that the CIO had supported the American Youth Act, Lewis warned that present provisions for young people continue "to be woefully inadequate." The major new opportunity being provided for young people, he said, "are an opportunity to enter the Army or go into training programs designed to manufacture arms." He warned that every care must be exercised to see that the National Youth Administration program "whose opportunity for young people the CIO has approved" should not be "misused to exploit young people and break down labor standards."

The question of the economic outlook next occupied Lewis' attention in detail. He stressed the danger of war in the present shift to a war economy in these words:

THE DRIVE TO WAR

"If any nation comes to depend for its prosperity only on increased military expenditures, it becomes chained to a Frankenstein which drags it inevitably toward war. Unless substantial economic offsets are provided to prevent this nation from becoming wholly dependent upon the war expenditures, we will come sooner or later to the dilemma which requires either war or depression."

To prevent the country from be-

coming wholly dependent upon the war expenditures, the head of the CIO presented this 5-point program:

1. The proportion of all income which goes to wages must increase.
2. The cost of living must be protected by the maintenance of a stable and reasonable price structure—a matter on which the National Defense Commission has as yet taken "no effective steps."
3. Profits must be kept down at a "reasonable and just level."
4. The national tax structure needs a vigorous reversal in its now "seriously retrogressive character," which tends to place the main burden on "low income groups."
5. A further expansion in purchasing power must be made available under the Social Security program and to the unemployed.

Turning to the National Labor Relations Act, Lewis declared that "in the face of overwhelming opposition," the CIO had "staved off attempts in Congress to destroy the Act." He pointed out, however, that the administration of the Act had been seriously hampered by the attacks upon it, by the appointment of Dr. Leiserson and the failure of the President to re-appoint Chairman J. Warren Madden and by the "opportunistic approach which the Board had instead of a 'clear cut' policy of protecting the interests of the workers."

He warned that "it should be anticipated that great pressure may be exercised against the Board, under the guise of national defense, to refrain from enforcing the Labor Act" in such industries as aviation.

"It will be the position of the CIO," he continued, "that the Labor Act is a law which should and must be obeyed by all employers regardless of industry or type of work."

Declaring that the NLRA "clearly affords great protection to the workers of this nation, Lewis warned that 'this legislation should not be taken as a substitute for union organization itself. It was only through the combined strength of organized labor that the legislation was enacted in the first instance. It will only be through the strength of organized labor that the Act will be administered and preserved.'"

As for the Fair Labor Standards Act, Lewis pointed out that while attempts to destroy the act through amendments had also been stymied, nevertheless "the Wage-Hour Administration has granted through administrative practices, some of the provision of the bills that were defeated in Congress."

CONDEMNS JUSTICE DEPT.

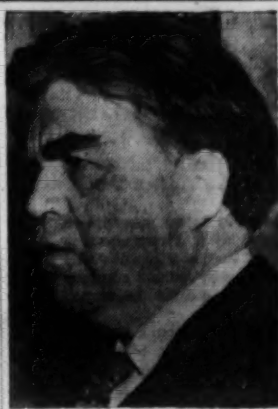
Lewis sharply condemned the Department of Justice for its "anti-monopoly" attacks upon the trade unions, citing the case of the CIO Fur Workers Union in particular. He declared that the CIO "has sought to make it clear beyond any doubt to the officials of the Department of Justice that they should not attempt to use the Anti-Trust laws to destroy or threaten unions and bona-fide union activity."

The Department of Justice again came in for attack in Lewis' discussion of civil liberties, one of the sharpest sections of the entire report.

"One of the most serious threats to civil liberties," he said, "is represented by the actions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Testimony before Congressional committees and other public reports indicate that the FBI has gone beyond the limits contemplated by Congress or authorized by federal law, in its drive in whipping up hysteria against 'subversive activities,' 'sabotage' and 'activities detrimental to the internal security of the United States.'"

Lewis recalled how "in the post-war hysteria of the 1920's which resulted in raids led by Attorney General Palmer and his aide, J. Edgar Hoover, thousands of innocent aliens, labor leaders, anti-war people, and plain citizens were hauled out of meetings and out of homes, placed in jail, handcuffed and held incommunicado, and generally harried by agents of the Department of Justice."

"It is of the utmost importance,"



JOHN L. LEWIS

he went on, "that there not be permitted to be created in this nation an organization that will carry on in the manner of the Gestapo of Nazi Germany. Criticism of the illegal actions of the FBI is customarily condemned by Mr. Hoover as the equivalent of unpatriotic activity. This is but the first step of a person who cannot stand the light of free discussion and open criticism. All the people of this nation, and the Government itself, should be made to comply with the law of the land, including, and particularly, the FBI, its agents, and its head, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover."

Lewis also attacked several amendments which were tacked on to the LaFollette-Thomas Civil Liberties Bill in the Senate, a measure which is still before the House. Lewis described one of these amendments as "making it a criminal offense for any employer to employ aliens in excess of 10 per cent of the total number of his employees or to employ a Communist or a member of the Nazi Bund."

ON CIVIL LIBERTIES

"The consequences of these amendments," Lewis declared, "would be to weaken the enforcement of the Civil Liberties Bill if enacted. Employers should not be allowed to discharge innocent men for union activity under the pretext that they are engaged in radical activity. It should be remembered that depriving a worker of his livelihood is a punishment as severe as serious criminal penalties."

Stressing the special need to protect civil liberties in war time, Lewis warned that the war in Europe has made clear "that it is of the most vital importance that our democratic institutions and our fundamental civil rights must not be compromised or relinquished for a single moment."

The CIO president recalled that the draft law through "fear that it would have a seriously destructive impact upon our democratic institutions." He declared that now that the law has been passed, "it has become necessary to see that it be administered fairly and honestly without any discrimination." He also urged that additional allowances be made to the men in the Army to "enable the individual's dependents to maintain their standard of living."

Lewis was especially critical of the Administration's policy with regard to the awarding of government contracts to violators of labor laws. Relating how President Roosevelt, the Advisory Defense Commission and the War and Navy Departments had finally laid down a policy which declared that holders of contracts must obey the laws, Lewis stated:

"Within a few days after the policy had become formulated and determined by the U. S. Government, the Special Investigating Committee of the House of Representatives, of which Mr. Howard Smith is chairman, held a public hearing on this entire question. Under the driving attack from this Committee and the press, the government policy was completely nullified, set aside and reversed by the representatives of the government, who appeared before the Committee. The statements which were made before the House Committee by the representatives of the government, Messrs. Jackson, Hillman, Knox and Patterson, are so contradictory to the statements which had been made prior thereto, as to leave the situation in a most frightful state of confusion."

Emphasizing that the whole mat-

A AFL Report to Parley Flays U. S. 'Trust' Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

work week during the past ten years 'has not been enough offset by increased productivity,' the report asserts.

30-HOUR WEEK

While fighting the demand for the 30-hour week a back seat, under acquiescence to the "Defense" drive, the council complains of the campaign "be reactionary employers" to lengthen the working week. It concentrates on the insistence that the 40-hour week be maintained, basing its contentions on the fact that "this makes for greater production." At the same time the council, caught between its acquiescence to the Roosevelt "defense" program and the members' denunciation of the speed-up, asserts passionately: "We want to defend a type of civilization that values human beings. The 40-hour week standard is one of the strongest bulwarks of American defense."

While falling in with the "defense" housing plan to an extent that tends to obscure the slum-clearance projects, the council recognizes the vitality of the demand for public housing for the people. "It is of paramount importance," it declares, "that the long-range program of slum clearance and low-rent housing be continued."

SHOW CONCERN

Concern is expressed that in defense housing "temporary pre-fabricated housing" is being increasingly employed. This will make for a "make-shift and wasteful effort," the council asserts, warning that it will lead to "sub-standard housing for defense workers and ultimately leave us without the facilities for re-housing the workers to meet the normal post-emergency needs."

Rackeering comes in for more

ter could easily have been settled by an executive order of the President, Lewis declared:

THE ISSUE IS CLEAR

"No legal question can be raised in this situation any further. The Attorney-General has ruled on the question of what is a violator. The Acting Comptroller General has ruled that the U. S. Government may deny contracts to persons violating the labor laws even though they are low bidders. The question therefore is solely whether as a matter of policy the U. S. Government desires to give this fair and reasonable consideration and protection to labor. By the date of the writing of this report, the U. S. Government has not seen fit to give any affirmative protection."

Before reaching his stirring conclusion, Lewis discussed a whole series of other vital issues. He urged abolition of the poll tax laws in the South. He called for control over the "arbitrary power of the broadcasters to withhold or grant radio time" and urged that discrimination by the radio companies be prohibited. He called for passage of the Coal Mine Safety Bill and improvement of the old-age and unemployment compensation laws. He attacked the shelving of the Wagner Health Bill and the stalling of the federal housing program, and asked for special protection for the maritime workers. He also urged that "the interests of labor in Latin America and in the U. S. be protected" in further relationships between this country and South America.

PRaises CIO RECORD

Then in conclusion, Lewis declared that "any proper appraisal of the work and accomplishments of the Congress of Industrial Organization requires an analysis of its varied activities and record over the five-year period since the organization of the CIO. Substantial gains have been made and the sum total of the contribution made by the CIO to the men and women of labor and to the nation as a whole cannot be measured and properly equated without arousing feelings of pride and satisfaction in the hearts of its officers and membership."

"The CIO has definitely established its positions in American life," he went on. "After the passage of five years we meet again in the same city, in the same hall, where the founders of our movement crystallized the opinions and policies which gave birth to this magnificent instrumentality of progress."

"I submit this report with the belief that the accredited delegates to this convention and our membership at large may find it of interest, and will extend their approval."

"It is not only a record of the work of the President, who after all merely acts as the coordinator of the activities of our movement; it is a record of work of all the departments and offices and representatives of our organization."

"I commend strongly the work performed by any associate officers on the staff and in the field, by our department heads, clerical staffs, throughout the period covered by this report. I am personally and officially indebted to them for their cooperation and continuous consideration. I ask for them a continuance of your confidence and consideration to the end that our movement may proceed on the onward march to the attainment of its objectives."

attention than in many previous council reports. Declaring that the AFL is "an American institution definitely committed to our form of government," the report complains that the effort to "maintain our unions upon a high moral, ethical and law-abiding basis" has not always worked out in practice.

While deploring the entry of "criminals" into control of certain labor unions, the council continues to rest on its contention that the American Federation of Labor is "an autonomous organization" and can do nothing to rid the international unions of racketeers, since this would set up "dictatorial control."

BURDEN ON UNIONS

The council put the burden of ending racketeering solely on the shoulders of the members of the Affiliated national and international unions, recommending that the membership of these organizations "select and elect men of character, of known honesty and integrity to official positions." Such a continued attitude on the part of the council constitutes a slap at the much-advertised "condition" of president David Dubinsky of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union that the ending of racketeering was a "proviso" for the return of that union to the AFL, and to the resolution which Dubinsky has stated that he will introduce on this subject.

The report registers the continued interest of the AFL in such progressive legislation as the abolition of the poll tax and the passage of the anti-lynching law, though it puts no particular stress on these measures. In connection with the poll tax, however, it does emphasize that this device is disfranchising a growing number of the Southern people in the low-income brackets. "In the eight Southern poll tax States," it says, "an average of only 22 per cent of the normal eligible vote was cast in the general election of 1936."

On the other hand, "the United States average was 64 per cent and the average for the 40 States that do not use the poll tax as a prerequisite for voting was 72 per cent."

The conflict between the pressure of the AFL membership against the "freeing" of wages and the speed-up of the war economy on the one hand, and the council's determination to go along with the Roosevelt's war program on the other hand, is sharply reflected throughout the report.

ABSOLVES ADMINISTRATION

In criticizing the anti-labor rulings of the wages and hours administration and in denouncing the "anti-trust" drive, the council makes the villains in each piece the particular appointees of the White House involved and not the administration itself.

"Professor Thurman Arnold," as the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the anti-trust division of the Department of Justice is contemptuously called, is blamed entirely for the persecutions of the

unions—although it is pointed out in the report that during the course of the White House "anti-trust" campaign more cases against labor unions have come before the Supreme Court than in the previous fifty years of the Sherman Act.

Again, in deference to the "defense" drive, the council although evades the issue of the 30-hour week and stresses the 40-hour week. President Harvey Brown of the International Association of Machinists stated only yesterday in a public interview that the 30-hour week is an absolute necessity.

MEMBERS RESTIVE

That the union machinists, who are one of the largest AFL groups directly involved in the "defense" industries, are restive under the present conditions and future prospects is evidenced by president Brown's remarks that "when we have done our defense building—we must face the inevitable let-down." He warned that unless hours are shortened, work spread and the wage earners given a greater share of what they produce, the conditions that follow may be the worst in history.

Although Brown is a new member of the executive council, this constitutes a much sharper statement on this subject than anything appearing in the council report.

Support of the Roosevelt Administration's war policies is wrapped around the whole report, a special section of which is devoted to consideration on "war in Europe." In that portion of the report, the blame for the second imperialist war and the break-down of capitalism which it represents is placed upon "revolutionary movements" in Europe. "A small group of Communists in Russia" are pointed out as the "leaders" of this "movement," and the Mussolini and Hitler dictatorships are from then on identified with the Communist movement.

DEFY FACTS

History is again stood on its head in the statement that "the obvious working alliance between Moscow and Berlin" was manifested "in the Spanish war"—in complete defiance of the fact that it was the Soviet Union alone which aided the Spanish Republic against Hitler's invasion and that it was the Chamberlain-Roosevelt policy of blockading Spain which strangled the Republic.

The council's statement is particularly ironic since the AFL leadership did everything in its power at the Tampa convention in 1936 to prevent consideration for support to the Spanish democracy.

Again, in speaking of the collapse of the International Federation of Trade Unions, the council declares that Europe is "overrun with Nazis and Communists" thus identifying the Communists with the Hitlerite invaders—and giving that as a reason why the IFTU could not meet.

The same theme runs through an introductory statement of the report which refers to the present imperialist war as "the revolutionary war now involving all of Europe."

Having built up this caricature of the character of the war, the council then pledges the unions to the defense of "the principles and institutions of democracy itself" and the preservation of "the American way of life."

AID TO BRITAIN

This it interprets as "the extension of all help and assistance possible to Great Britain in her hour of need, on the part of our government, short of war itself." Not only does the council "hope and pray that Britain will win," but it also calls for "protection for individual countries in the new world," through "collective action of all in the Western Hemisphere."

Thus, the executive council helps along those policies of imperialist expansion which are creating the very evils that the report shows the membership of the AFL is suffering from the disturbed about.

On the National Labor Relations Board, the council continues to press for those amendments which will strengthen the craft unions and divide the workers in the basic industries. Stung undoubtedly by the criticism of President William Green's stand for the Smith Committee endorsement, the report set down in detail just which of the Smith Amendments it favors and those it opposes.

OBSTACLES TO UNITY

On labor unity, the report opens its arms wide in declaring: "The committee representing the American Federation of Labor stands ready and willing to meet a committee representing the CIO for the purpose of negotiating a settlement, anywhere, any time, any place." But it goes at length into an attempt to prove that the blame for the division rests on the CIO and thereby continues to place obstacles in the way of any genuine unity, based on preservation and extension of the industrial unions.

The council takes some justifiable pride in reporting that the membership of AFL unions is now the highest in its history, having reached the previously announced mark of 4,247,443. This is even higher than the 4,078,749 reported by the AFL in 1930, at the close of the first imperialist war and on the eve of the war-made Palmer raids and union-smashing which were to reduce the AFL to a low ebb in subsequent years.

The pressure of these four million members is evidence in the contradictions in the report, with its final emphasis on advancing the war program of the administration which is so clearly out of line with the head-shaking about the inability of "democracy" to solve unemployment and the report's criticism of administration agencies.

Some of these contradictions may make themselves seen as well as felt in the sessions of the 60th Annual Convention, which opens in the Municipal Auditorium tomorrow morning.

OUT TODAY!



MOTHER BLOOR

The autobiography of one of the most beloved militants in the American labor movement.

"WE ARE MANY"

By ELLA REEVE BLOOR

320 Pages

Price \$2.25

THE MARXIST BOOK-OF-THE-MONTH FOR NOVEMBER

Mother Bloor's long awaited autobiography is a history of the modern American labor movement portrayed in the life of one person. Her book abounds with reminiscences of friends, co-workers, comrades-in-arms, names indelibly inscribed in the annals of modern history. Lenin, Walt Whitman, Eugene Debs, Clarence Darrow, Charles Ruthenberg, Upton Sinclair, Charles Steinmetz, Daniel DeLeon, "Big Bill" Haywood, Sacco and Vanzetti, Tom Mann, Krupskaya, Edwin Markham, Clara Zetkin—she knew them all and many more of whom she writes. Strive she progressed to leadership in the Communist Party today, are described in this vivid life-story. To read it is an unforgettable experience and education.

Order It in Your Branch or Local Workers and Progressive Bookshop

A Group of Youthful Delegates

at the state-wide conference of the National Negro Congress held this week-end at the Park Palace. They are Ruth Rosen, American Student Union, Hunter College; Ida Anderson, Workers Alliance; Betty Ladinsky, ASU, Kitty Shapiro, ASU.

—Federated Pictures

Daily Worker

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS CO., INC., 50 East 13th St., New York, N. Y.
 President—Louis F. Budenz
 Vice-President—Howard C. Boldt
 Secretary—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.
 Telephone: ALPHEUS 4-7054
 Cable Address: "Daily Worker" New York, N. Y.
 Washington Bureau, Room 834, National Press Building, 14th and F Sts., Washington, D. C. Telephone: National 7910.
 SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL:
 United States (except Manhattan and the Bronx)—1 year, \$4.00; 6 months, \$2.50; 3 months, \$1.50; 1 month, 75 cents.
 Manhattan and the Bronx—1 year, \$5.00; 6 months, \$3.00; 3 months, \$1.75; 1 month, 90 cents.
 Foreign and Canada—1 year, \$9.00; 6 months, \$5.00.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1940

Where Are the Jobs?

Where is the highly touted "job boom" which the Administration officials claimed the so-called "defense" program would bring?

Although Secretary of Labor Perkins has boasted that the "defense" program would result in some six million jobs, these jobs are nowhere to be found.

Even Acting WPA Commissioner Howard Hunter now admits that "unemployment continues to be a serious problem" and that there is a waiting list on WPA for employment of "at least a million."

And now the "Economic Outlook," official organ of the CIO, points out that despite the fact that industrial production has reached an all-time high there are still more than nine million unemployed.

In other words, technological development, misused by the industrialists, and the fierce speed-up promoted by the "defense" program is raising production without providing jobs.

The so-called "job boom" of the Administration's "defense" program is as demagogic as the claim that the European imperialist war is a "war for democracy."

In the fight for jobs, the workers can rely only upon the strength of their unions and upon a relentless struggle against the speed-up which is a main proof of "defense" program.

Vargas—The Guest Prestes—The Prisoner

The latest guest who has been invited to the White House by President Roosevelt is none other than the ruthless reactionary, President Vargas of Brazil.

It would appear that Roosevelt wants to discuss the defense of "democracy" with Vargas who has ruled Brazil with the iron hand of a naked dictatorship for many years.

The visit of Vargas spotlights the fact that he has kept in a dungeon for seven years the valiant people's hero, Luis Carlos Prestes. The "crime" of Prestes is that he believes in and has been trying to win for Brazil some tiny portion of that "democracy" which is supposed to be the sole aim of the White House in its armament preparations.

Now the jailer of Prestes will be an honored guest at Washington.

We think that the American people ought to make use of this occasion to urge that the White House speak to Vargas about the liberation of Brazil's "Knight of Hope" as Prestes is lovingly called by the Brazilian workers and peasants. Certainly, aid for Prestes is a test of any democratic pretensions in Latin America.

The Guarantee Of Victory

Press stories yesterday telling of the Vichy government's raids and arrests of more Communists give unwitting proof of the fact that the Communists are deeply rooted among the French people and continue the fight for freedom against all odds.

Daladier outlawed the Communists "out of existence" but he too was continuously engaged in suppressing them. Now the Petain Government, with the benefit of Hitler's bayonets, finds them indestructible.

The Communists fought for the French nation against the German invaders, and now against the fascist agents of the invaders in the Petain government. They won their way deeper into the hearts of the French people when they opposed Munich, and when they led the people against the outbreak of the imperialist war. They warned against the real Fifth Columnists, the Petains, Weygands, and the fascist Cagoullards, whom Daladier gave a free hand to bring ruin upon France. When the German imperialists took over, such Social Democrats as Leon Jouhaux, crowned their treachery by becoming a part of the Vichy regime in its crimes against the French people.

But the Communists, flesh and blood of the French people, fight on. In their struggles and leadership, is the guarantee of the victory of the French people over her double-decked imperialist maste

Soviet Youth Eager For Training Program

By Janet Weaver

(Wireless to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Nov. 17.—"Register here for the trade schools" said a sign over the door. We entered a warm, cozy room in one of the worker's clubs in Rostokino district, Moscow. Dozens of boys between the ages of 14 and 17 stood talking in the halls, sat around at chess tables or on couches where they anxiously watched the door leading to another room.

We could tell something important was happening here for each boy had an anxious look on his face. And it was important—a special commission was registering students in the new trade schools for training labor reserves and the boys were anxious to be accepted. They have been following the progress of preparations ever since the Soviet Government passed the decree on organizing railway, industrial and factory schools. They have read with great interest reports from factories that are preparing tools and benches and equipment for dormitories and dining rooms. Now everything is ready—well-equipped workshops, blankets and linens in the dormitories, and thousands of shiny new tea kettles and other utensils for the big kitchens.

Each boy holds his breath for fear he won't be among the lucky ones accepted. Each time the door of the commission room opened the waiting boys gathered around the newcomer. "You accepted?" It was useless to ask the question. They could tell by the expressions on the various faces. If the boy looked happy, all congratulated him and expressed the same hope—"If only I will be accepted!" If he was rejected, they sympathized and hoped for better luck.

EAGER TO LEARN

In one corner a group was examining the miniature chassis of a trolley car. "You've got to be pretty good to understand the workings of all these parts," said one boy.

"Of course," said another, "that's why we are going to school." We approached them and asked if they planned to study in the school for mechanics. "Well, that's an important trade," answered one of them. "Think what would happen to all our machines if there were no skilled mechanics to keep things in order. We have applied to study in the school for auto mechanics—if they will only accept us."

They walked to a glass case containing a display of various types of tools and motor parts and began to examine them. "Have you registered yet?" we asked another group of boys. They hadn't, but they were waiting to be called.

TRUST COMMISSION

What were they going to do? A rather small freckle-faced boy answered the question. "I applied to study in the Calibre school. My dad works in the Calibre Tool Making Plant and I want to be a fitter like him. But if that school is already full I will consider going to a railway school. The commission will help me decide."

We found the same feeling—complete trust in the commission—among all the boys with whom we talked. Later as we sat for two hours in the commission room and watched them work, we understood the reason for this trust.

The commission was made up of representatives from the District Committee of the Young Communist League, and the chairman, Novikov, was a pleasant, middle-aged man, assistant chairman of the Rostokino District Soviet. Every member of the commission treated each boy with respect and friendliness, not as a child, but as an adult person.

They dealt with each one individually, discussed with him, advised him, considered his desires and helped him select a trade. The majority are sixth and seventh grade pupils in the Moscow schools although some of them are in high school. Now they will study in a two-year trade or railway school or in a six-month factory school along with other youngsters from the collective farms and national republics.

HAPPY AT ACCEPTANCE

"How do you do, 'Grazhdanin' Karlov," the chairman greeted a boy of 14. Then he asked the regulation questions: age, how many in family, education, discipline in school, what trade do you want to learn? The boy wanted to be a turner. After discussion he was accepted, given documents with instructions, and told the number of the school. He thanked the chairman and left the room.

"He called me 'Grazhdanin' (citizen)," he told the boys outside the door. "How do you like that—I am only fourteen and I am a 'Grazhdanin' now and I am accepted."

While he waited for the next applicant the chairman told us that in the first three days they registered four hundred boys. "It's a tough job," he said, "because in our district we have 2,800 applications for 2,000 places and it is hard to leave some of them out, but we will have to do it. Every section and district is having the same difficulty. The original decree of the government called for the mobilization of the urban and collective farm youth between the ages of 14 and 17 to be trained in the newly organized trade and factory schools and to be transferred subsequently into industry. The decree called for the annual training of state labor reserves numbering from 800,000 to 1,000,000 persons. But the decree has been so enthusiastically met by the youth and there have been so many volunteers there will be very little need for mobilization. More than three times the number of volunteers needed applied in Moscow."

"We get in tight spots with boys too," he continued, "for we have certain regulations and sometimes they don't measure up to them." As the boys continued to come in we saw what he meant. "You're under the age limit," he told a boy named Yudin. "The regulations say from 14 to 17 and you're only 13." The boy looked scared. "But I'll be fourteen in only six months," he said. "And see how big I am. I could easily pass for fifteen years. Can't you let up a little on the regulations?" The chairman shook his head and suggested he continue school. "But I want to be an electrician! Say, what's wrong with your light? It's dark here," he said.

Before anyone could say anything, he stacked chairs on the table, scrambled up, tinkered with the ceiling light, and when he turned it on it worked. He stood before the chairman. "Now don't you think you had better accept me? If I can fix a light so fast now, just think what an electrician I will be after I have studied two years." The members of the commission looked at each other. Nobody had the heart to refuse. In many cases the commission helps the boys to decide on a trade or if one school is filled, helps them choose another. "The school for fitters is already overcrowded," the chairman said to George Yermanov. "What other preference have you? Perhaps the school for automechanics—there are vacancies there."

George could not make up his mind. He thought a fitter was much above an auto mechanic and said so. The chairman asked him if he expects to go to the Red Army. "Certainly, when I am old enough," the boy answered. Novikov explained the importance of good mechanics for the Red Army. "Suppose for instance, you were sent to a tank division or the air forces. What can you do if you know nothing about motors?"

George was silent thinking. "Already" he saw himself as a heroic tank driver or an ace pilot.

"Agreed," he said. "I think I would make a first class auto mechanic. Sign me up."

Before going to the commission the boys first go

Letters From Our Readers

Earns Less Than \$1.25 Per Day—
But Couldn't Do Without 'Daily'

New York.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I am sending 50 cents to apply to my subscription and will try to send some more later. Please continue sending me the paper. I read the letter in the Daily Worker written by a farm hand who couldn't continue subscribing to the Daily Worker because he earned \$1.25 a day.

Well, I'm not earning half that amount and just cutting enough wood to keep warm, but believe me there are very few things that mean as much to me as our paper. M. P.

Thanks 'Daily' for Aid in Election Campaign
Agree On Necessity for Price Increase

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

We, in the Yorkville Section of the Communist Party, discussed the increase in the price of the Daily Worker and we wish to inform you of our unanimous agreement with this policy. The Daily Worker is improving in form and content from day to day, has truly earned the title of the "People's champion of liberty, progress, peace and prosperity."

To us members of the Communist Party, it was the one indispensable aid in bringing the truth about the recent election campaign to the people. It is our indispensable weapon in arousing the people of our country to fight the gigantic battles in these stormy days ahead. We pledge ourselves to increase the circulation of the Daily and Sunday Worker and to involve larger numbers in systematically distributing the papers.

As the first objective, we have increased our "Daily" order by 25.

We would further like to propose that the Daily Worker management consider the immediate initiation of a real drive for new readers to answer the anti-Soviet and anti-Communist slanders of the bourgeois press by bringing our message of peace and Socialism to tens of thousands of new readers.

George Lohr
Chairman
Communist Party of Yorkville.

Capitalism Now a Brake on
Human Society's Progress

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Even when one hasn't lived under the "E" lines, and now finds himself where the work of demolition is proceeding, he can hardly fail to experience a sense of relief at seeing that the appearance and brightness of the street is much enhanced as the structure is taken down.

The "E" tracks were faster than the street level rail and had its reason and its time for existence. It has now been rendered obsolete by the subway.

Capitalism, the builder of big industry and fast commercial communications, had its reason and its time for existence, but once its historic function had been accomplished its continued presence has become inadequate to satisfy new concepts of social organization, new visions for reciprocity and cooperation.

Like the outmoded structure of the "E," capitalism's fiercely competitive order for survival becomes more and more a hindrance to human society's progress. A. G. D.

The Basis for a Third Party and
A Real Peace Movement

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The election campaign brought the Communist Party program and the role of the Soviet Union to many, many people never before reached.

The write-in for Browder and Ford, the showing for Peter V. Cacchione, Anita Whitney and other local candidates and the election of progressive candidates throughout the country lays the basis for a third party and a real peace movement.

As the fog lifts, the people will see that the Republicans and Democrats forget their election promises and will heed the message of the Communist Party. S. C.

Says Democrat, Republican Big Shots
Pulled Fast One on Voters

Kansas City, Mo.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The Democratic and Republican big shots, both representing Wall Street, pulled a fast one on the American voters.

The capitalist system has brought tragedy to our so-called civilization. I am a wage worker, 66 years old—and have failed to get a measly pension in this state.

Communism is coming sure as day and you may as well try to sweep back the Missouri River with a house broom as to try to stop it. A. N.

before a doctor's commission where they are thoroughly examined by specialists who make recommendations to the commission. The doctors told us that the health of a majority of the boys is remarkably good and that only a very few have been rejected on the grounds of health. In these cases the boys faithfully promised to take absolutely any kind of treatment the doctors prescribe if it would enable them to enter the schools later.

The boys also try to get around difficulties which might prevent their being accepted. It was discovered that one of the boy's left eye was not as strong as the right one and the trade he applied for required good sight.

The boy insisted that both eyes were the same. "If you close your right eye, you'll find that you don't see so well with the left," the doctor said to him.

"So if it is necessary to close an eye, I will close the left eye and keep the good one open," answered the boy giving himself away without knowing it.

Later we talked to many of the boys who had been accepted. They all had the same desire: to master their trade and be useful, to contribute something to their socialist country.

"Are we glad to be accepted in schools? Sure we are glad."

"Uniforms?"

"Swell!"

"We can't wait for school to begin."

WILL STUDY HARD

"What does such a school mean to me? What would it mean to any boy—a chance to become a skilled worker and at the same time feel you are doing something for the fatherland, creating something useful. We will study hard and we will become skilled and educated workers and repay the Soviet government a hundred times for what it does for us."

These are the answers of the Soviet youth in a land where labor is a matter of honor, heroism, and glory as they set out to conquer their desired trade and to become intelligent, useful Soviet citizens.

Every pupil of the new schools will soon be a qualified worker. He may remain at the bench if he wishes, where he can follow the path of Alexei Stakhanov to fame or he may after four years work in industry continue his studies.

Pals Despite Everything

by Richter



Reprinted from current issue of China Today

The Election in Chicago and What It Means to the Negro People of U. S.

(Continued from Page Two)

of jobs, housing, social security, and exposing the danger of war and of fascism to America. Over three hundred thousand pieces of material were put out. These people did not question the correctness of this material. They accept it.

Who are these people? They are first-line reserves for the forces of democracy. They are potential Communist Party members. They are true Americans who hate the shame of American democracy. They are the victims of unemployment, of segregation and of terror. But they are new to the politics of mass struggle. They have not yet learned through their own experiences what great victories for jobs, adequate relief and housing can be won through their own united efforts in struggle.

HUGE UNEMPLOYMENT

More than 60 per cent of people who live in the First District in Chicago are jobless. Thousands of these people are on relief, many more have WPA jobs. These people regarded Franklin D. Roosevelt as the lesser of two great evils. They could not be brought to separate themselves organically from his party. They were receiving some hope from the imperialist table.

They believed these hopes came through the efforts of the Democratic Party. They have not clearly seen the role played by the widespread protest movement. They did not see these hopes as concessions forced from Roosevelt's hands by their own acts. They feared desperately the loss of these crumbs. They believed that Willie would deny them even these small things. They were not ready, not keyed for such a momentous fight. These people, too, were threatened by Martin Dies with more and sharper persecution if they deserted the Democratic fold.

These people were ready to express their hatred for the two major parties by exerting every effort to place the Communist candidate on the ballot. They did this. They expressed their love for the Communist Party in this manner. They were satisfied with the program of the Party for the First District, for the nation—but they were not convinced that even if elected William L. Patterson could put this program over and they did not recognize in themselves the instruments through which this program would not even see it clearly as a political party. For some of them it was a group prepared to struggle before their needs but not a political party as they had come to understand a political party.

In short, the workers, the housewives, the business and professional men and women were not convinced by victories won in struggle, they were not convinced through their own experiences that the election of the Communist candidate offered a far-reaching step toward the solution of their political and

economic problems. They have not become organically a part of the great democratic movement for jobs, peace and democracy. They must be drawn into struggles.

This is the great lesson to be learned in Chicago and nationally from the election battle in the First District of Illinois.

Chicago has traditions of struggle, rich traditions. Hunger marches, race riots, rent strikes, job picket lines, street demonstrations; all of these events are part of the history of the South Side of Chicago. It has its martyred heroes. But all of the events took place before the New Deal appeared upon the scene. In fact some of these very struggles helped put the fear of God in the Roosevelt regimes and led to the New Deal.

The New Deal is gone. But a few crumbs are still falling. There have been no new struggles, no new victories since the demise of the New Deal. There were no great campaigns on the South Side during the New Deal. The South Side voters feared to lose these crumbs as winter threatened just around the corner.

The vote on the South Side was a straight vote for either the Democratic or Republican parties. But it was not a vote of no confidence in the program of the Communist Party. Those people were told by the machine that if there was not a straight vote they would suffer. The Negro people voted for its enemy out of its fear. It feared the loss of even the inadequate relief it now receives. It feared the loss of the few WPA jobs it now retains. It feared the vengeance of the Roosevelt regime. The straight vote was not a vote of confidence in the democratic precepts of Roosevelt or Willie. The losses that Negro America has sustained under Republican and Democratic administrations politically, economically and on the cultural front since Reconstruction when it had two U. S. senators, twenty congressmen and one state governor are proof of the emptiness of the democratic precepts of the two major parties.

Whether we have learned these lessons or not will be shown in the development of the new struggle for the democratic program of the Communist Party.

RENTS INCREASING

A very informative incident has already taken place in Chicago since the elections. It offers proof that there is great faith in one party as an organization of struggle. Rent increases are taking place on an intensified scale. The tenants of one large apartment, people who voted Democrat have come to us to the Communist Party, the Young Party, if you please, to organize and act in their struggle. They are prepared to resist the rent gouging. These people are certain that the only force offering reliable advice and assistance in this way is the Communist Party. What a testimonial this is to the respect and

love the Communists have won. What concrete evidence of the will to fight which animates the masses.

The defeat which occurred at the polls can be retrieved in the streets. The victories which can and must be won in the daily struggles for the immediate needs of the people will pave the way for a great victory at the polls in 1942.

Now it is necessary to thoroughly canvass the First Congressional District of Illinois. Our Party must know its voters personally. Our Party must know their needs. It is up to us to activate the passive vote in that district. Nothing will be more effective in this direction than successful struggle under the banners of our Party for the daily needs of the people.

Our Party has now to know intimately the workers, the housewives, the business and professional men of this district. Our Party must find its way into the groups of those from Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana and points south which are organized and have contact with their friends at home. It must influence their actions.

Above all must every mass organization of the people come to know our Party as a daily advisor and guide.

There has never been a moment in the history of our country when the Negro was ready to and could play so far-reaching a role in the struggle for democracy.

The struggle on the legislative front has great vitality in the Negro liberation movement. As James W. Ford often said in his splendid national campaign "the Negro is the acid test of American democracy."

Certainly the Negro in the north who has the vote must play a leading part in the fight again to secure the ballot for the Southern Negro.

The congressional defeat in the First Congressional District with its many lessons offers a favorable legislative battle front on which to break through and expose the true nature of Congress to the Negro people.

The time is ripe. Never have the Negro reformists so crassly and cynically disclosed their utter bankruptcy politically. Their deals with Mr. Roosevelt which brought segregation as an open national policy in the armed forces; their support of the parties of Roosevelt and Willie, both of which laugh at the Anti-Lynching Bill, these are evidences of bankruptcy. The bankruptcy of this old Negro leadership is shown as clearly on the economic front as industries receiving billions from the government refuse to hire Negroes and the government accepts this policy. Reformism has heretofore always called these industrialists the best friends of the Negro people.

Chicago has a great part to play in the struggle for full and complete democracy for the Negro people. It will play its part and well.

CHANGE THE WORLD



The Great Tradition: Can the Literary Renegades Destroy It?

By MIKE GOLD

(Ninth Installment)

At this point, a gloomy Gus at the back of the hall rises and points an accusing finger.

"Comrade Speaker," he says, "it seems to me you are lumping a lot of highly different people in one ideological basket. By your own account, they weren't all Communist intellectuals during the Thirties. Most were fellow-travellers; some hardly even that. Now how can one who never acknowledged any loyalty to Communism be called a renegade to it? What do you mean by the word anyway?"

There is some justice in such a question. A former Communist like Ben Gitlow, who becomes a paid informer and police spy for the Dies Committee, or authors like Hicks, Raby, or Calverton, who offer their little knowledge of Marxism to the bourgeoisie as a weapon for slandering and sabotaging the workers' movement, are one sort of renegade. The Mumfords, and McLeishes, are in a slightly different category, because they were always liberals.

What must be noticed, however, is that it makes no difference whether these men called themselves Marxists, Communists, fellow-travellers or liberals a few years ago. When they start the backward march, they all meet on the same road. And it is a road that leads into the dark and bloody swamp of fascism.

The process toward fascism takes time, of course; it takes many an insidious twist and turn, many a month of hardening of conscience and discovery of new ideological masks. Intellectuals are not simple people, but very complicated ones; in fact, complexity, and the inability to react simply and directly to truth is one of the major ailments of the intellectuals during this epoch of capitalist decay (which is itself highly complicated, as for instance, the war).

No, when I use the word, I mean that these people are renegades, not alone to Communism, which is true only of a minority, but also to democracy itself.

Back in the early Thirties, the Communists were the first group in American life to preach against the danger of fascism. We were called alarmists, warmongers, and what-not. The fight for collective security was slandered as a crude maneuver to save the Soviet Union by having France, England and the United States fight for her.

We were maneuvering for peace, however, and peace could have been preserved if the people of the democracies had listened to Stalin and Litvinov, rather than to Chamberlain and Daladier.

We were right then as now about the road to peace. And we were right also in our definition of fascism. Liberals were giving it the same shallow definition that they give it today. They called it a national madness; Hitler and Goering were pathologies; fascism was Italian, the Italians liked dictators and rhetoric; fascism was part of the German soul, the Germans were still a race of forest savages, etc., etc. Then Jugo-Slavia, Bulgaria, Finland, Greece, Rumania, Poland, came under semi-fascist dictatorships; the racial and pathological definition of fascism broke down and other "complicated" definitions were sought.

But Communists had been repeating over and over again: this is not as Norman Thomas calls it, "the revolution of the middle class"; nor is fascism merely the accidental result of Hitler's hysteria and lack of a normal sex life.

Fascism is a product of the general economic crisis of capitalism. It is a tightening of the rule of monopoly capitalism, by any and all means, including the destruction of democratic forms. That is what Communists said ten years ago, and what they say today.

If you hold this in mind, and take a look at America, it should be easy to see this definition as a test for what is going on. One observes on every hand, as in the last war, a tightening of the rule of monopoly capitalism. Hitler is not going to impose fascism on us here. If it comes, it will be through Roosevelt, and the duPonts.

Three hundred writers, members of the League of American Writers, signed a statement last June opposing American entry into the war.

"We consider that peace and democracy are the deepest aspirations of the American people, that if we lose our peace by entering this war we will lose our democracy as well."

"We insist that the military defense program not be made an excuse for attack on social legislation or on the liberties of the people, for if that is done the defense program will be a concealed invasion of precisely the fascist type it proposes to guard us against; and therefore we deplore the use of a defense program to arouse hysteria under cover of which attacks have already been made upon the Walsh-Healy act, upon the trade unions and our civil liberties."

But the renegades do not feel any such peril from within to American democracy. In fact, they call everyone a Fifth Columnist who advises the American people to defend themselves not only against Hitler, but against American monopoly capitalism, which is fascist by nature in every land, here as in Nazi Germany, and has already begun to use the war as a means of achieving its ends.

So when Archibald McLeish, Waldo Frank and Lewis Mumford attack the liberals as a group, naming them, malignantly enough, the "Irresponsibles," they brought on the crisis of war and fascism, such a strange attack at such an hour serves nothing but a native fascism.

Though the attack may be draped in all the purple rhetoric for which bourgeois "ideologists" are so famous, its object can only be to destroy the influence of liberals who are still loyal to democracy at home.

This trio of intellectuals who have become outstanding leaders in the war-machine, are performing on the intellectual front the same service that Sidney Hillman has contracted to do on the labor front.

His job is to make a government company union out of the CIO and A. F. of L. The trinity I have named have evidently been given a mandate (or voluntarily taken it) to liquidate the independent functioning of the democratic intellectuals.

Now it is true that ever since Marx, Communists have been criticizing the liberals. But it was their historic position as a class vacillating between the big monopolists and the working class that was being pointed out to them. The liberals were constantly agitated by the Communists to give up their illusions about the monopolists, and to realize that only as loyal allies of the working class could they find their own peace and security.

The Communists, in short, were urging more, not less, democracy on the middle class liberals; they were trying to teach them that political democracy could only preserve itself if it developed into an economic democracy.

But the war-trinity of McLeish, Mumford and Frank, seems to be trying to scrap the whole democratic idea. Lewis Mumford, for example, preaches a sermon full of Ruskinian nobility to the American people that they are "soft," that they demand too much material comfort, that they prefer radios, cars, bathtubs, and movie shows to the detriment of their "spiritual selves." Is he not making in fine words the cruder but more realistic program of the duPonts: who also believe that the American worker, through his trade unions, has attained too high a wage and democratic standard of living.

When Waldo Frank goes into one of his Messianic trances, and spouts a vatic gibberish about the American soul, and how it must "go into the catacombs again," and find through meditation and prayer its place in "the Whole," is he not putting into his own metaphysical jargon a crude capitalist aspiration with which every worker is familiar: viz: the company union? The fascist "national unity" which Wall Street is beginning to impose on America through the guns, warrants, raids and deportation orders of J. Edgar Hoover's Gestapo, is where the high-falutin' "Sense of the Whole" of Waldo Frank can be found when it is translated into the realistic prose of life.

Malcolm Cowley commented on Mumford's recent book, "Faith for Living," that it was almost a Hitler program for America. Cowley himself disagreed that America needed to shed so much of its democratic tradition, but he suavely agreed that some "Hitlerian" methods would soon be necessary.

This shows how far the renegades have gone. They are not only ready to cast off the little Marxist they once used as a life-preserver in a bad storm. They are also quite prepared to abandon democracy, the American people's rights, they seem ready to be led by the monopoly-capitalists into some American version of Hitler's fascism.

It is a much deeper and dangerous process, this change in the war-intellectuals, than many of us believe. It is not exactly the same thing as went on in the last war. Some of the intellectuals who jumped on the war-wagon then returned bedraggled and disillusioned when the big slaughter was ended. But in America, at least, there was a post-war boom in which the monopolists felt secure. Hence they did not need to go into fascism. Bourgeois democracy was restored with the boom. There will be no such boom after this war. And the Mumfords and Cowleys already have begun to tell us that "democracy is an expensive luxury," a national soufflé.

How can one explain anti-Semitism, coupled with anti-Communism in a long political poem by McLeish, and in a recent novel by John Dos Passos? Is anti-Semitism one of the "Hitlerian" methods necessary to win a war against Hitler? Does it help the bombing planes hit accurately over Berlin? Is anti-Semitism a weapon of defense for democracy?

Or how about Lewis Mumford's attempt to restore the Victorian family, with women confined in the home, or his belief that we must all return to the land in order to be "saved"? These are two direct steals from Hitler, couched in no less turgid if more American phrases. Mumford wants an end to woman's freedom. Let her breed children, not dabble in politics or the professions. He wants the factories broken up; they breed "materialism" among the workers; or let us call it, trade unionism. It is damnably significant that the program of the sleazy and timid fascism of vassal-France is based on just those two platforms: the family and the land. Mumford does not add the Church, as did Pétain; but Mumford is a "liberal" agnostic, and believes only in the "Spirit." It will serve as well for the American intellectual.

Calling a former American liberal a fascist is the most terrible thing you can name him in these days. I do it, however, with full responsibility and careful thought. Whether Mumford is aware that all his recent "spiritual" attitudes add up to fascism in the sphere of politics, where they are an exact rhetorical reflection of the program and ideas in "Mein Kampf," is something that only Mumford can say. Judging from Cowley's slip, there may be some such awareness in these people, and a secret hardening to the idea is going on. On the other hand, it is more likely that these men are the same sort of fellow-travellers of fascism that they once were of Communism. Edmund Wilson crashed into the left-wing with an essay praising the Communist ideas, but saying that he and his fellow-travellers ought to take this "Communism away from the Communists." In other words, the war-fascists will never call their creed fascism, since that name is so feared in America, but clothe it in some original terminology.

A man like Mumford may even fool himself about the whole business, like a prostitute who goes to mass daily, and feels that her soul, anyway, is pure. This, too, is nothing new. Around 1934 we saw the first encroachment of fascist ideas among the American intellectuals who hated and feared the Communism that was affecting the majority of their colleagues.

Some, like Lawrence Dennis and Seward Collins, editor of "The American Review" openly called themselves fascist, though they had been as good liberals as Mumford only a few years previous (this Seward Collins, by the way, was the man who came to the station house in Boston and bailed me out along with some others who had been arrested for picketing the Station House in protest against the approaching murder of Sacco and Vanzetti. This was in 1927; three years later Collins was a fascist, and a few years later, went on the bond of Fritz Kuhn).

(To be continued tomorrow)

Family Life
In the Land
Of Soviets

This is the concluding section of an article on "Love and Marriage in the Soviet Union," based on recent magazine and newspaper articles in the Soviet press, which began in yesterday's Sunday Worker—Editor's Note.

MOSCOW.—Communist morals demand self-control and discipline in everything, including love. They also demand a great sense of duty, of responsibility for one's acts and conduct, including responsibility in the matter of love, in the attitude towards the family, and especially towards children.

The Soviet citizen does not regard love as an accidental happening, as a bagatelle, a pastime. Not infrequently, however, one comes across an extremely light-minded and irresponsible attitude toward love and marriage.

Recently a young engineer who had been sent to a small town for two days on business returned to Moscow a married man and brought his wife with him. They had met on the street and on the next day she bade her fellow-workers and friends good-bye, packed her clothes and went with her new husband to Moscow.

Little wonder that the couple began to quarrel the very next day. Mutual distrust and jealousy brought on tears and hysterics. And, indeed, what mutual confidence could there be when each knew with what truly "butterfly" light-mindedness they had become married.

The Socialist society aims for a firm and well-knit family, and is achieving this aim, as can be seen from the drop in divorces in recent years. In spite of the freedom of divorce, there were 35 per cent less in 1939 than in 1936.

Lenin wrote that marriage must be freed from the narrow confines of philistine environment. A philistine's family interests are limited to eating, drinking and procreating. When the wife moves only in the circle of her narrow, personal interests, when she wears herself out on the petty, monotonous, tedious drudgery of housework, which narrows her horizon and dulls her mind, her home life is daily martyrdom; she continually sacrifices herself to innumerable worthless and trivial cares. The old privilege and rule of the husband continue, though in a veiled form.

Where Husbands
Shirk Responsibilities

Unfortunately, in violation of the Soviet views on the subject, in many of the families where both husband and wife work, the husbands do not share the domestic responsibilities, declaring that these are "the woman's affair."

There are also husbands who prevent their wives with an ultimatum of this type:

"If you want to be my wife, then leave work and attend to the household duties," as though his wife were his property which he could dispose of at will.

The tragedy of a wife who had no interests outside of her home ones are related by Olga Chkalova in the magazine "Otkrytyy" (October). A friend of hers, she writes, dropped work when she got married and devoted herself completely to family life, to her kitchen, flower beds and other household affairs. The life of this woman, who had been active, energetic, interested in her work and in all that was going on, became commonplace and dull; petty matters occupied all her time and attention; she sank into the routine of household work.

It was not long before her relations with her husband also changed. They began to quarrel; he began to have less and less respect for her. They had no mutual interests, for she did not want to hear about his work and he was not particularly enthused over her accounts of her household activities.

Fifty-one years ago Frederick Engels wrote the following stirring and prophetic words:

"... A new generation will grow up: a generation of men who never in their lives will have to buy a woman for money or other means of social power, and a generation of women who will never have to give themselves up to men for motives that have nothing to do with true love."

Such a generation is now growing up in the land of the Soviets.

Film Notes

Among other things, MGM is reported in a quandy on what to do with "Sailor on Horseback," the so-called biography of Jack London. They paid \$50,000 for it, but London's widow won't give clearance for the picture.

Stage Notes

The Theatre Guild announces that rehearsals for Tennessee Williams' new play, "Battle of Angels," will begin on Monday, Nov. 25. Miriam Hopkins will appear in the leading feminine role and Margaret Webster will direct.

Films in Praise of Death

U. S. Army Plans
Film Program
in Hollywood

By David Platt

The Motion Picture Herald reports that the United States Army has earmarked \$200,000 for the production in Hollywood of one hundred war shorts and that Warner Brothers have offered the Government the use of the old Vitaphone Studio for this purpose.

It is amazing how the pieces fit together so perfectly. Warners have stopped making progressive films and have come out for further involvement on the side of the pound sterling and the old Vitaphone studio which they have been kind enough to offer to the Administration for the production of war films, was, for years, the leading war-mongering studio in the country. Vitaphone was ruled by J. Stuart Blackton from the 1890's until he disposed of his interests to the Warner Brothers in the 1920's. Blackton was a great friend of William Randolph Hearst and frequently filmed his editorials. In offering the old Vitaphone studio to the army, Warners are honoring the memory of a man, who, during the last world war produced many of motion pictures (Battle Cry of Peace, Battle Cry of Liberty, Common Cause, Safe for Democracy, etc.) whose sole function was to help Wall Street float Allied loans to insurance companies, corporations and banks.

Got Start in
War of 1898

J. Stuart Blackton got his first big start during the Spanish-American War when he fired the imaginations of bankers and brokers and frightened the life out of ordinary people with an incendiary film called "Tearing Down the Spanish Flag." It was shot on the roof of the old Morse Building in New York City within a few hours after Congress declared war. It was based on a mad Hearst editorial. With this film Vitaphone's policy was clear, the road was straight, J. Stuart Blackton and his associates were going to ride roughshod over public opinion and tear down everything that stood in the way of profits and markets. In 1915 Vitaphone and Hearst legalized their marriage and it was the beginning of Hearst-Vitaphone News, "first in war."

However Vitaphone and Blackton are best remembered for the inflammatory war film "Battle Cry of Peace" which started the nation in the autumn of 1915. The warmakers had not yet succeeded in thrusting the United States into the perilous conflict abroad. The task was made easier after the appearance of "Battle Cry of Peace." Griffith's "Birth of a Nation" had preceded it by a few months. Together these two films set out to make America safe from democracy.

Like "Ramparts We Watch" and so many other inglorious films today, which come to us in the guise of anti-fascism and peace, "Battle Cry of Peace" was advertised in the press and hailed in the rotary clubs as an anti-war film. Its major purpose, Blackton lied, was to keep America out of the war and preserve the unspilled purity of the nation's womanhood. No greater hoax was ever perpetrated on an unsuspecting public.

Was Battle
Cry for War

"Battle Cry of Peace" like Franklin Delano Roosevelt's recent framed cry for "30,000 aeroplanes" was a battle cry for war. It was a call to arms to defend the House of Morgan and the Bank of England. The people's love of peace and desire for adequate national defense was manipulated into the most dangerous channels by the warmongers associated with the "Battle Cry of Peace."

The film was based on a scenario by Hudson Maxim, the millionaire munitions manufacturer. Maxim had so much money tied up in Anglo-French bonds he was in mortal danger of losing his shirt if the U. S. was not driven into the war on the side of the British lords. The film warned against "spies, strikers, saboteurs and pacifists" against every militant working man. It pointed out in a series of blood-curdling episodes how totally unprepared the nation was for war and visualized the horrors of an attack on New York and Washington by a powerful foreign foe. It whipped it up for armaments, attacked the foreign-born and insulted the intelligence of every honest American.

"Battle Cry of Peace" lasted many weeks on Broadway. The New York movie critics as one man rose to its defense. Their descendants recently condemned Charlie Chaplin's magnificent anti-war speech in "The Great Dictator." But one powerful voice was raised against John Reed in a brilliant article in the July, 1916 issue of "Masses." Reed exposed the picture for what it was, sickening propaganda for the munitions manufacturers and a deliberate insult to every peace-loving American.

Reed wrote: "The National Security League shouts for a big army. One of its most valuable propagandists is Mr. Hudson Maxim, inventor and now manufacturer of



Hollywood Producers Aid the War Monster

—Drawing by HILL

war munitions. He wrote a book called "Defenseless America," painting an appalling picture of what would happen to the U. S. if attacked by a foreign nation and Colonel Theodore Roosevelt heartily endorsed it.

From that book they made the moving picture play "The Battle Cry of Peace," which persistently misrepresented almost every condition of modern warfare, ridiculed the U. S. Army and Navy deliberately insulted every peace-loving American. There appeared on the screen Colonel Roosevelt, General Leonard Wood and Mr. Hudson Maxim himself, all endorsing the facts and opinions presented. Mr. Maxim so prominently played up a "patriot" by the National Security League was shown holding up an

instrument of warfare invented by himself.

"Battle Cry of Peace" first appeared in September, 1915. In October, 1915, J. P. Morgan floated a \$500,000,000 Anglo-French loan. Winifred Johnston in her recent pamphlet "Memo on the Movies," is convinced that "Battle Cry of Peace" did its bit to help Wall Street leaders sell this loan to insurance companies, banks and corporations." John Reed also quoted from the report of Harvey A. Willis & Co., Wall Street brokers that Maxim's stock "is the latest candidate for favor among the curb war stocks." This was only a few weeks after the opening of "Battle Cry of Peace" in New York.

Such was Vitaphone's super-peace film. It was such a gigantic fraud

that even a powerful industrialist like Henry Ford was moved to attack it. Ford, for reasons known only to himself, took out full page advertisements in dozens of newspapers to point out that Hudson Maxim was heavily invested in Anglo-French munitions and had a selfish reason for wanting the nation armed for war. Two years later the auto manufacturer was on Maxim's side.

Years later, in 1929, J. Stuart Blackton, the producer of the film exposed his own treachery and that of his associates. In a lecture before the students of the University of Southern California on February 30, 1929, Blackton said that "Battle Cry of Peace" was deliberate propaganda for pushing the U. S. into the war. "It was made deliberately for that purpose," said Blackton.

"It was against the administration because at that time Mr. Wilson was arguing for neutrality and peace and talking about being too proud to fight. But nevertheless 'Battle Cry of Peace' went out as a call to arms. It had collaterally assisted by it Theodore Roosevelt. I lived next door to him at Oyster Bay, N. Y., and I and I were very good friends. We worked out a very splendid idea. We had the Army, Navy, Church and State represented in that picture. Roosevelt said, 'when you have the army, navy, church and state, you don't want anything else.'"

Toy with Lives
Of Millions

It is in this way that a handful of wealthy men toy with the lives of millions of working people. And now, again, the country is being flooded with films calculated to speed up the drive toward war. They are being delivered to us in the name of peace and preparedness, but, as in the case of "Battle Cry of Peace" behind them loom the munitions makers and the profiteers. Behind films like "Foreign Correspondent," "Ramparts We Watch," "Arise My Love," "Escape," are the destroyers of civil liberties, the exploiters of labor, the opponents of genuine democracy. To expose these films is the duty of each and every one of us.

Life has its little ironies. The big chief of Vitaphone and the producer of "Battle Cry of Peace" lost his tremendous fortune in the 1929 stock crash and according to Lew Jacobs in "The Rise of the Film," Blackton was reported in 1933 as working on a State Emergency Relief project in California. Let that serve as a lesson to Warner Brothers' Vitaphone's successors in warmongering and red-baiting.

MOTION PICTURES

CHICAGO, ILL.
— 2nd SMASH WEEK!
Latest Soviet Film

"The Great Beginning"
STUDIO THEATRE
66 E. Van Buren — Near Michigan

Victor Brilliant Recordings	ERIC BERNAT'S Music Room Union Shop	Records Discounts up to 50%
BEETHOVEN VIOLIN CONCERTO Formerly \$12.50 New \$5.00 HEIFETZ - TOSCANINI and NBC ORCHESTRA		
PROKOFIEFF—Peter and the Wolf—\$6.50 \$3.50 ROUSSEVITSKY and BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA		
The MUSIC ROOM 125 W. 44th St. Tel. LO 4-4426 Air Conditioned • Open Evenings MAIL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY		

On The Score Board

The Percentages
Take a
Bit of a Drop

By LESTER RODNEY

The football predicting average for the year took a looper from its sensational .780 down to a just brilliant .735 this Saturday. We missed 7 out of 20 and the goal post that blocked Len Will's attempted placement kept Columbia from making it eight against Navy. Not to mention the fifth down that saved Cornell. The teams that apparently didn't get our Saturday column in time to learn that they were supposed to lose were Boston, Colgate, Villanova, Notre Dame, Wisconsin, LSU and Brooklyn College. When we get knifed by dear old Brooklyn College it's just too much to bear.

Speaking of ice hockey, Jimmy Powers, sports ed. of the News commented Saturday:

"Hockey with its listless overtime ties, cheap payrolls, fake fights . . . and silly system whereby the teams 'battle' all winter just to see who finishes last, is now known as the first cousin to a six day bike race."

An accompanying cartoon shows hockey digging its own grave alongside of a tombstone labeled "wrestling."

The case of Bummy Davis comes up before the New York Boxing Commissioners tomorrow. It is being freely predicted that he will be slapped with a life ban in New York State for his fouling of Zivic by the three old men, each of whom was heard mumbling something of the sort at ringside Friday night. To cause the troubled Bummy further embarrassment, the solons are going to request that he produce his draft registration card, inasmuch as he swore to the fact that he was over 21 and thus entitled to fight in more than six round bouts.

A letter from Chicago, on football and dialectics! . . . Chicago, Ill.

Sports Editor, Daily Worker:

I don't know whether to address this letter to you, to the editor who handles articles on philosophy, or to the wastebasket. You can use your own judgment as to where it belongs. You see, it's about football and dialectics.

While looking at a football picture in the Sunday paper, I was struck by the fact that it was understandable only with the aid of a bit of dialectics. Taking the picture by itself, you see a man in strange costume, his feet off the ground, an agonized look on his face, one arm holding an oval object, the other extended in a sort of variation of the fascist salute, and around him a confusion of bodies in equally strange postures. To the proverbial "man from Mars," such a picture would be entirely unintelligible.

The football fan, however, applies his own knowledge of the game, plus a little dialectics (he'd call it common sense) to find real meaning in the picture. First of all, he examines the central figure in relation to his environment, the "alma mater" he represents, the rules of the game, and especially the position of the other players in the picture. Recognizing that all football consists of men in motion, he figures out what has happened before, for instance how the linemen have opened up a hole, while blockers have eliminated other would-be tacklers. Finally, he is able to figure out the possibilities for further development of the play. However, our fan would be surprised if we showed him Chapter IV of the History of the C.P.S.U. to find that he had been applying at least two of the fundamental laws of dialectics.

Unfortunately, many college professors understand football better than they do the subjects they are teaching. These gentlemen, and other bourgeois liberals, for instance see Hitler as a mad man uttering strange sounds and turning the world upside down. They are both unwilling and unable to see Hitler in relation to his environment, which is the conflict between exploiters and exploited in Germany and throughout the world, and the conflict between rival groups of exploiters. They do not examine the historical origin of Hitler, for instance in relation to the capitalists, both in Germany and in other countries, who brought him into power. Therefore they are unable to see the course of future developments. Yet the eventual result of these developments, world socialism, are far more clearly engraved in the world picture than the outcome of a game could ever be in a football photo.

It all goes to show that what is needed for an understanding of either football or world politics is a combination of knowledge and study with common sense (dialectics). —M. R.

Pre-Season CCNY Game To Honor Late Dr. Stein

A pre-season game has been arranged for the City College Varsity basketball team against the Alumni for the benefit of the Dr. Sydney A. Stein Hospitalization Fund. The game, which will be run in conjunction with a dance, will take place Saturday evening, November 23, in the City College Main Gymnasium.

The fund, used to defray the expenses of these Beaver athletes requiring hospital care, is named in memory of Dr. Stein, who, for many years, gave unstintingly of his services and facilities to City College and passed away while sitting on the bench at the CCNY-LIU football game in 1939. Few Beaver athletes did not know Dr. Stein, for his generous attention was given to them whenever they required aid, without any thought of recompense, and in his beloved memory, the fund lives on.

For many graduates of City College, this affair will be a homecoming where they will see per-

form such former Beaver court guards as Moe Goldman, Moe Spahn, Lou Spindell, Bernie Fliegel, Peter Berenson, Sam Winograd, Ace Goldstein, Lou Wisniewski, Dave Paris and many others.

This will be a preview of Nat Holman's 1940-1 City College team which has great potentialities may develop into one of CCNY's better quintets.

A Million New Savings Accounts Opened in USSR

(Wireless to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Nov. 17.—Nearly one million new depositors put their spare cash into savings banks in the Soviet Union this past year, it was reported here today.

The number of savings banks depositors and the amount of savings deposits in the Soviet Union are mounting year after year. At the present time some 17,000,000 Soviet citizens have such deposits to their credit, the total amount deposited exceeding seven billion rubles.

What's On

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and Sunday Worker are 50c per line (10 words to a line—3 lines minimum). DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, 5 P.M. Friday.

Coming
SURREALIST-SURREALIST—Artists and Models Surrealist Ball—Thursday, Thanksgiving Night, Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St. See Box Ad.

SCHOOL REGISTRATION
RUMBA, TANGO, CONGA. Specialists. \$1.00 monthly. All ballroom dances. Group, Private, Carnegie Hall, Studio 645, CO. 5-8147.

Looking for SOMEONE? SAT. Nov. 23 Meet Them at the
UNITY DANCE
Featuring
FRANKIE NEWTON
and His Orchestra
Adm. 55c
Webster Hall
119 E. 11th St., bet. 3-4 Ave.

When in Lakewood Be Sure to Visit the
ROYALE - HARMONY
501 Monmouth Ave. Formerly Unity Hall, Lakewood, N. J.
MAKE YOUR THANKSGIVING RESERVATIONS EARLY!
ENTERTAINMENT SPORTS FREE BICYCLING
Telephone: Lakewood 1159 - 1146

An All Year Round Resort!
CAMP BEACON
BEACON, NEW YORK
Hotel Accommodations \$17 per week—\$3.25 per day
BUS SCHEDULE: Cars leave 27th Bronx Park East (Albany Ave. Sta. White Plains) 10:30 A.M. and Sunday at 10:30 A.M., Friday 10:30 A.M.—7 P.M., Saturday 10:30 A.M.—2:30 P.M. Transportation Phone: OL 5-8939, City Phone OL 5-8960.

Texas Aggies Take Over Top Grid Ranking

DAILY WORKER

NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1940

DODGERS' GREAT RALLY BEATS RAMS

Redskins Near Title After Win

Down at Washington the Redskins virtually clinched the Eastern title by beating the Chicago Bears 7-3 only after a desperate Chicago rally carried to the one-yard line with five seconds left to play. The passes of Pihlcock and Baugh and the running of Todd stood out for winners, a 31-yard aerial from Pihlcock to Todd scoring the winning touchdown after Manders had booted the Bears into a 3-0 lead. It was the eighth victory against one defeat for Washington, who have lost only to the resurgent Dodgers.

Whizzer White scored two touchdowns and passed for the third as the Detroit Lions beat the hapless Philadelphia Eagles 21-0.

PRO SCORES

Brooklyn 29 Cleveland 14
New York 7 Green Bay 3
Washington 7 Chicago 3
Detroit 21 Philadelphia 0

ANOTHER LOOK AT THAT POST FIGHT BRAWL



Fritz Zivic is being held here after Al Davis has rushed him when the referee disqualified Bummy for fouling.

29-14 Victory Leaves Chance for Title as Redskins Beat Bears

Parker Star as 29 Points Are Scored in 19 Spectacular Minutes at Ebbs Field—His Interceptions Decisive

The Brooklyn Dodgers scored 29 points in 19 playing minutes yesterday in a spectacular last-half comeback which enabled them to turn back Cleveland's Rams, 29-14, and retain a mathematical chance of tying Washington for the Eastern Division professional league football title.

A crowd of 19,212 saw the fast-improving Dodgers bend under the Cleveland attack twice in the first 17 minutes then successfully culminate a stirring up-hill battle under the inspired leadership of Ace Parker. The 168-pound halfback ran an intercepted pass 68 yards for the first touchdown, passed for two more and then set up the fourth on another long run with an interception.

The victory was the sixth in nine games for the Dodgers this season and left them in undisputed possession of second place in the Eastern Division standings—Two games behind the pace-setting Washington eleven with two games left to play. The game was a thriller, replete with goal-line stands, long runs, brilliant passes and the uncanny work of Parker, who gained 68 yards rushing, 90 yards passing and another 111 yards on his two long returns of intercepted passes. Cleveland struck early and led, 14-0 in the second period.

Twice in this quarter Brooklyn scored touchdowns, but they were called back for penalties. Then, with two minutes to play, Parker grabbed Hall's pass on his 32 and threaded 68 yards through the entire Ram team for a score. He missed the point, but the Dodgers took command immediately after the opening of the third period and the fireworks started.

In six plays Brooklyn went 61 yards for a second touchdown. On the final play Parker passed 10 yards to Schwarz; Schwarz lateraled to Manders, and Manders raced 28 yards along the side line for the score. Parker kicked the point. Seven minutes later, Ralph Kercival booted a 45-yard field goal from a difficult angle to put Brooklyn ahead, 18-14.

The Dodgers didn't stop. Late in the quarter they blocked Hall's kick and recovered on the Ram 22. On the second play Parker passed 37 yards to Dick Cassiano in the end zone for a touchdown. Soon after the kick-off Parker returned an interception 33 yards to the Ram 12 and two minutes after the start of the final period Pug Manders scored from the one. This time Parker kicked the point. Brooklyn kept the ball in enemy territory and never gave Cleveland another chance.

Boston Moves Past Big Red - Stamford Clinches Bowl

was idle Saturday, and unbeaten but tied Penn State, which beat NYU's rather demoralized hordes 25-0.

RAMBLING AROUND we find that while USC continued its losing ways, UCLA finally won one, beating Washington State 34-26 as Jackie Robinson, Negro star, finally came through with the type of ball that had been expected of him. Jackie raced for three touchdowns, passed for the other two and booted four conversions. He broke a 20-0 deadlock with a 61-yard touchdown run and when State went back in the lead scored 75 yards from scrimmage for another.

Brooklyn College's much maligned forces showed a surprising find of hand of ball in turning back old enemy CCNY for the second straight time, 14-6. The line outchaged the Beavers all the way. George Dinowitz proved to be an unassuming passing ace, Liscio, Jordan and Wasserman good backs. The Kingsmen were up for this one. But wait till the basketball season, says City!

—L. R.

Jenkins-Lello Title Go Next on Garden Fistic Row

With the reverberations of the Davis-Zivic horror still sounding, the Garden presents what it hopes will be a more orthodox card this Friday night.

Low Jenkins, world lightweight champion, makes the first defense of his title when he takes on Pete Lello, of Chicago, in a fifteen-round match.

Now Jenkins would doubtless prefer to make his first title defense against any number of lightweights other than Pete Lello. For the Sweet Swatter from Sweetwater, Texas, has a rather horrible recollection of the result which marked his last meeting with Pete Lello.

That took place in Chicago a little over a year ago when both Jenkins and Lello were young lightweights aspiring toward a championship opportunity. Jenkins got there first and knocked out Lou Ambers in three rounds at the Garden last Spring to become ruler of the 135-pound division.

But the fans who saw what Lello did to Jenkins in Chicago last year would never have guessed that Jenkins would beat the Windy City lad to a titular opportunity. For on the occasion of their first meeting Lello flattened the Texan in seven rounds. If he can repeat that performance, Lello will become the new world lightweight champion. Jenkins insists he was the victim of a bad break when last he met Lello and that Friday's fight will see him turn the tables on his one-time conqueror.

An attractive preliminary program will support the Jenkins-Lello affair. In an eight-round bout Tony Martellano, popular East Side welterweight, opposes George Martin, of Boston, recent winner over Pedro Montanez. Martin has won four fights in a row locally and now makes his first Garden appearance.

A second eight-rounder pairs Julie Kogon, New Haven lightweight, and Tippy Larkin, Garfield, N. J. Kogon celebrated his Garden debut a few weeks ago, whipping Petey Scalzo. Two fours

Lenglet Loses Foot

VICHY, France, Nov. 15 (UP).—Andre Lenglet, holder of the national heavyweight title of France and well known in the U. S. where he had boxed frequently, was released today from military hospital where part of his foot was amputated.

HOT STOVE STUFF:

Passeau Tops in Stopping Homers; Poor Old Hubbell Dealt Out Most

Hardest pitcher in the National League to hit a homer "off" was Claude Passeau, Chicago Cubs. If you asked the same question a year ago, it's the same answer. In 1939 Passeau allowed 9 homers in 274 innings, a rate of one every 30 1/2 innings he pitched. This was tops for the 18 National League pitchers who worked 10 or more complete games during the Centennial pennant race.

This year tall Claude fortified his Homer - Hampering championship by pitching more innings than yesterday with less homers attached. Namely, 281 and 8. One homer every 35 1/2 innings! One about every 3 games!

That's pitching! Passeau and Derringer were the National League's only 20-game winners. Bucky (22-wins) Walters was the only ace topping them in triumphs. When it came to homers, tall Claude from old Miss stood way ahead of the renowned Redleg "One-Two" combination.

His homer-hamper angle on top of winning 20 games for a 5th place in the Dodgers going into the last of Claude. He did more pitching

than any man in the league except Walters and Derringer. He had only 9 less strikeouts than Kirby Higbe's league-leading 128. He had 4 shutouts (5 was tops).

If your opposition can count on only one homer every 3 games you're in the driver's seat. In Passeau's case, most opposition couldn't count on even that much havoc, because 5 of the 8 homers off him were Brooklyn Dodgers' homers. Against the rest of league Passeau permitted only 3 all season, one by Chet Ross, Bee's swashbuckling stroking June 7, Joe (Giants) Moore's June 11 clout and a sentimental slam July 29 by Joe Marty, who traveled to the Phillies in the same deal that sent Passeau from Phils to Cubs in '39.

Dolf Camilli and Babe Phelps can claim they each hit 2 homers this year against the hardest home run hazard in the league. The apex exploit triumph of the Brooks in this very specialized specialty was staged August 4.

The toughest home run pitcher in the league held a 6-5 lead over the Dodgers going into the last of the 9th at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn.

Up comes Pee-wee Reese, whose single in the 8th had scored 2 runs to cut the Cub lead to the minimum. Up comes Pee-wee in the 9th and hides one in the left-field bottom drawer.

It gets to be the 11th, still tie. Two out. Up comes Camilli, who on June 3 hit the first homer of the year allowed by Passeau, old hard-crack Claude. Up comes Camilli and sails the ball into Bedford Avenue—7 to 6, Dodgers.

HOME RUN PITCH FREQUENCY RATE
(Pitchers With 10 Complete Games)

Pitcher & Club	Innings Pitched	Home Runs Allowed	Rate per 9 Innings
Passeau, Cubs	274	9	2.91
Erickson, Reds	236	7	2.72
Swell, Pirates	199	7	3.17
Plafimmon, Dodgers	134	4	2.68
Higbe, Dodgers	281	11	3.57
Mulcahy, Phillies	279	12	3.73
Thompson, Reds	225	10	4.00
Turner, Reds	187	9	4.28
French, Cubs	245	12	4.44
McGee, Cardinals	216	12	4.86
Salvo, Reds	161	8	4.35
Cooper, Cardinals	231	13	5.17
Derringer, Reds	267	12	4.00
Schumacher, Giants	227	13	5.17
Rowman, Pirates	184	11	5.43
Spohn, Cardinals	197	12	5.43
Walters, Reds	205	19	8.11
Poedel, Reds	233	16	14.6
Gumbert, Giants	237	17	13.9
Wright, Dodgers	238	18	14.3
Warneke, Cardinals	223	17	13.3
Lohman, Giants	194	18	10.8
Hubbell, Giants	219	23	9.5